

Karnataka
Bangalore

Rapid Household Survey -- RCH Project
1998

Sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India
New Delhi

Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore

June, 1999

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KARNATAKA Bangalore District 1998

**Ramesh Kanbargi
K N M Raju
and
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**Population Research Centre
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Bangalore**

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Preface and Acknowledgments

The Reproductive and Child Health interventions being implemented by Government of India are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to Client-Centered-Demand Driven quality services. The Government of India desires to re-orient the programme and strengthen the services at the out-reach level. The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services at the basic nucleus level which is district.

Keeping in view with their objectives, Government of India (GOI) desired to generate district level data on utilization of the services provided by Government health facilities and people's perception on quality of these services. In order to achieve this goal, GOI decided to undertake Rapid Household Survey (RHS) in all the districts in the country, so that the progress of RCH programme can be monitored. Approximately 50 per cent of the districts are covered in the first year of the project. The survey was conducted by various Regional Agencies (RAs) and coordinated by International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai. The financial assistance for RHS was provided by the World Bank.

In a district, 1100 households and all eligible women (age 15-44) available in these households were covered. The data was collected by using uniform questionnaires, sample designs and field procedures. The survey thus, provided comparable data for all the districts (covered in a year) of the country. Rapid Household Survey (RHS) is the first of its kind in the country ever conducted to generate basic data at the level of a district.

We do hope and believe that the data generated through the survey will meet the requirements of the Programme Administrators and the Policy Makers for making effective interventions for providing quality services and achieving multiple objectives.

The RHS could not have been successfully completed without cooperation and support from innumerable sources at various stages of the project. Although, it is not possible to acknowledge everyone involved in the survey, several organizations and individuals deserve special mention.

The first and the foremost organization to whom we wish to express our thanks is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) for giving us an opportunity to work for a project of national importance. Our special thanks are due to Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, Secretary (Family Welfare) for his timely initiative, advice and valuable support to the project. We are also thankful to Shri P.K.Saha, Chief Director of MoHFW and Dr. Padam Singh, Addl. DDG of ICMR for their contribution. We are also thankful to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd.

Our thanks are also due to Census offices at the state and the Centre and to the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services of Karnataka state.

Our special thanks are due to Dr. Nirmala Murthy, Consultant, World Bank for her able guidance and technical support to the project.

The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai provided valuable guidance and strong support to the survey which is gratefully acknowledged. Our special thanks and gratitude to Prof. K.B. Pathak, former Director and Dr. Sumati Kulkarni, Officiating Director, IIPS for their timely advice and valuable guidance at all stages of the survey. We also acknowledge the contributions of Prof. Shekhar Mukherji, Prof. Faujdar Ram, Dr. D. Radha Devi and Dr. Sulabha Parasuraman, Coordinators of the Project at IIPS, Mumbai.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to our former Director Dr. P.V. Shenoi and his successor Dr. M. Govinda Rao for their valuable advice and co-operation in carrying out Rapid Household Surveys in all the three states. Thanks are also due to Prof. P.H. Rayappa for going through the draft reports. We acknowledge

the co-operation received from the Registrar Dr. M.Venkata Reddy and his staff, Accounts Officer Mr. R.Narayanan and his staff, and Estate and Transport-in-charge Mr. B.S.Krishna Murthy at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. We are thankful to all the respondents in all the three states for sparing their valuable time and for giving us the required information with patience.

We do hope that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, will find the results of the Survey useful in achieving the set objectives of the Rapid Household Survey. Round the clock efforts of my colleagues at the Population Research Centre, will be truly rewarded if the project is able to effectively highlight/reflect the Reproductive and Child Health needs of the community.

K N M Raju
Professor and Head, PRC
Project Director, RCH

June 1999

Salient Findings

Bangalore district is located in the southern plains of the State. Bangalore urban district being the chief administrative center enjoys excellent physical and social infrastructure facilities such as transport, education and health centers.

The survey covered 90.5 per cent of the selected households and 83 per cent of eligible women. The district is predominantly urban (86.2 percent) and characterized by high literacy rate (76 per cent) and among the literates only 48.6 per cent had schooling of 10 years or more.

The mean age at marriage estimated from the survey data revealed 20.9 years for girls and 26.0 years for boys –18.2 years in rural areas and 21.4 years in urban areas for girls and 25.3 years in rural areas and 26.3 years in urban areas for boys. The mean number of children ever born to women in 15-44 years age group is 2.2 with hardly any difference between rural and urban areas. The pregnancy wastage is worked out to be 11 per cent of which 9.5 per cent were abortions (both spontaneous and induced) and 1.6 per cent still births.

Family Planning: Knowledge regarding female sterilisation was found to be universal while only 65 per cent of the eligible women knew about condoms. About 47.6 per cent of the women had opted for female sterilisation and less than 11.5 per cent other modern methods. Surprisingly contraception in urban areas was considerably lower than rural areas (59.5 per cent and 63 per cent, respectively). The data reveal that about 60 per cent of women in 25-29 year age group were sterilised, 72 per cent of women sterilised had only 2 children and about 34 per cent sterilised women had no sons.

Ante-Natal Care: The survey revealed that about 72 per cent of the eligible women had received ante-natal services (3 check-ups, 2TT injections and IFA tablets). The total safe deliveries conducted in the district constituted (91 per cent).

Pregnancy Complications: Complications related to the pregnancies accounted for 55 per cent and related to deliveries 42 per cent. Side effects from IUD adoption was 10 per cent and 20 per cent for female sterilisation acceptors. Reproductive tract infection was found to be high (15 per cent) but awareness of RTI was 13.4 per cent. Awareness regarding HIV (AIDS) was 77 per cent.

Utilization of Government Health Care Services: Ante-natal care, complications of pregnancy and delivery, contraceptive services are mainly provided by the government health care services that ranged between 36 per cent to 73 per cent. Immunisation of children was provided by government facilities (59 per cent). Private health care services played a major role in treating pneumonia and diarrhoea (over 64 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively).

Other Health Care: About 78 per cent of all children had received complete protection against major killer diseases (BCG, 3 DPT, 3 Polio and measles). 63 per cent of the infants had received colostrum breast milk after birth and 74 per cent children were breast-fed exclusively for four months.

Rapid Household Survey, Reproductive and Child Health

KEY INDICATORS

STATE: Karnataka

DISTRICT: Bangalore

No.	KEY INDICATORS			
1	Population data, 1991 A) Total Population (in thousand) B) Percent Urban C) Percent Scheduled Caste D) Population growth rate (1981-91) (Annual exponential)	4839.2 86.2 14.71 3.09		
2	Sample Population	Total	Rural	Urban
	A) Number of households surveyed	995	148	847
	B) Total population covered in survey			
	i) Male	2593	420	2173
	ii) Female	2504	405	2099
	iii) Total	5097	825	4272
	C) Number of men (age 20-54 years) interviewed			
	D) Number of Eligible Women age 15-44			
	i) Total	947	165	782
	ii) Interviewed	786	129	657
3	Background characteristics of eligible women interviewed			
	A) Percent Hindu	75.7	91.2	73.0
	B) Percent Muslims	15.4	3.3	17.5
	C) Percent Scheduled Caste	10.5	11.4	10.3
	D) Percent Scheduled Tribe	1.7	3.3	1.4
	E) Percent Other Backward Classes	14.7	16.2	14.7
4	Marriage Age			
	A) Mean age at first cohabitation for Eligible Women interviewed	18.6	17.3	18.3
	B) Percent of boys married at age less than 21 (for marriages since 1.1.1995)	6.0	7.3	0.0
	C) Percent of girls married at age less than 18 (for marriages since 1.1.1995)	37.0	38.4	29.4

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
5	Fertility			
	A) Mean number of children ever born to eligible women age 40-44	3.6	3.5	3.6
	B) For period 1.1.1995 to 30.6.1998			
	a) Average Crude Birth Rate	20.3	19.7	23.1
	b) Average General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)	103.4	100.1	121.8
	c) Percent distribution of total births by order:			
	i) 1	36.0	35.9	36.4
	ii) 2	37.7	38.8	32.4
	iii) 3 and above	26.1	25.1	31.0
6	Mortality (Number)			
	A) Infant deaths among children born during 1.1.95 to 30.6.97	9	8	1
	B) Neonatal deaths among children born during 1.1.95 to 30.6.98 due to tetanus	9	8	1
	C) Total maternal deaths since 1.1.95	2	2	0
7	Morbidity: Number of cases reported			
	A) Leprosy	8	7	1
	B) Malaria (3 months prior to survey)	94	83	11
	C) Tuberculosis	26	23	3
8	Knowledge family planning			
	A) Percent of eligible women:			
	i) knowing all modern methods	55.8	43.8	58.1
	ii) knowing any modern spacing method	79.9	80.0	79.9
	iii) knowing any modern method	99.1	100.0	98.9
	iv) knowing any method	99.1	100.0	98.9
	B) Percent of eligible women/their husbands			
	i) Currently using any method	60.1	63.0	59.5
	ii) Female sterilisation	47.6	59.2	45.3
	iii) Male sterilisation	0.3	0.0	0.4
	iv) IUD	5.3	2.3	5.9
	v) Pills	1.7	0.7	1.9
	vi) Condom	4.2	0.0	5.0
	vii) Any traditional method	0.7	0.7	0.6
	C) Percent of eligible women having unmet need for			
	i) limiting	15.2	10.7	16.0
	ii) spacing	18.5	19.2	18.3
	iii) total	33.7	30.0	34.4

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
9	Maternal Health Care			
	Percent of eligible women with live/still births since 1.1.95	31.4	50.0	27.7
	A) ANC check-up			
	i) who had ANC check-up	1.2	3.0	0.5
	ii) who had 3 or more check-up	97.5	96.9	97.7
	iii) who had ANC check-up at home	36.1	39.1	19.6
	B) T.T. injection during pregnancy	8.5	7.6	8.8
	i) who had none	6.1	12.3	3.8
	ii) who had one	82.5	80.0	83.4
	iii) who had two or more			
	C) IFA tablets during pregnancy:			
	i) who were given IFA tablets	85.3	92.3	82.8
	ii) who consumed one IFA tablet regularly	63.0	72.3	59.6
	iii) who consumed two IFA tablets regularly	20.0	18.4	20.9
	D) Institutional delivery			
	i) total	82.5	60.0	90.6
	ii) government	44.8	51.2	43.2
	iii) private	55.1	48.7	56.7
	E) Delivery at home and attended by Doctor/ Nurse/TBA	46.4	46.1	46.9
	F) Total safe delivery (D + E)	90.6	78.4	95.0
	G) Visited by ANM within two weeks of delivery:	21.1	20.0	21.5

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
10	Child Care			
A)	Percent of children age 0-4 months on exclusive breast milk (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)	66.5	66.6	65.8
B)	Percent of children who got colostrum (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)	65.7	41.5	74.4
C)	Percent of children age 12-36 months who received (Relates to the youngest child born since 1.1.1995)			
i)	BCG	96.7	95.8	97.0
ii)	DPT	93.0	98.0	91.2
	a) Three injections	89.6	95.8	87.5
	b) No injection	7.0	2.0	8.8
iii)	Polio			
	a) Three doses	90.2	91.6	89.7
	b) No dose	5.4	4.1	5.8
iv)	Measles	84.7	83.3	85.2
v)	Complete immunisation (BCG, 3DPT, 3Polio and measles)	77.7	79.1	77.2
vi)	At least one dose of Vitamin A	16.3	22.9	13.9
D)	Percentage of babies weighed and babies below 2.5kg			
i)	Percent of babies weighed	37.0	55.4	85.6
ii)	Percent below 2.5 kg. Out of babies weighed	10.1	11.4	9.8
E)	Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1.1.95) had diarrhoea and who were treated with ORS:			
i)	had diarrhoea	17.9	29.2	13.8
ii)	treated with ORS	13.6	10.5	16.0
F)	Percent of eligible women whose children (born after 1.1.95) had breathing problems and treated			
i)	Percent who had breathing problem	16.7	24.6	13.8
ii)	Percent of mothers of children with breathing problem who got their children treated by ANM/Govt. facility	13.4	9.0	15.5

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
11	Reproductive Morbidity A) Percent of eligible women who had their last pregnancy since 1.1.95, having a. Abortion complications b. Pregnancy complications c. Delivery complications d. Post-delivery complications B) Percent of eligible women having a. Contraceptive side effects i) Female sterilisation ii) IUD iii) Pills b. Any symptom of reproductive tract infection C) Percent of males having any symptom of reproductive tract infection D) Percent of household in which adolescent girls were suffering from Anaemia	 1.1 54.8 42.2 27.2 20.1 33.3 7.1 14.9 0.4 8.1	 1.5 52.3 29.2 32.3 27.3 33.3 0.0 28.5 1.3 0.0	 1.0 55.8 46.9 25.4 18.2 7.7 7.7 12.3 0.4 9.0
12.	Awareness on RCH A) Percent of eligible women (who had their last live birth/still birth since 1.1.95) aware of: a) Pregnancy complications b) Treatment/practices to be followed in diarrhoea episodes c) Danger signs of Pneumonia B) Percent of eligible women who were aware of: a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) c) HIV (AIDS) C) Percent males age 20-54 having knowledge of: a) Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI) b) Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) c) HIV (AIDS)	 81.7 71.0 28.1 13.4 18.0 72.4 12.0 24.5 61.7	 87.6 61.5 30.7 14.6 15.3 70.2 0.0 20.0 59.5	 79.5 74.4 27.2 13.1 18.5 83.8 13.9 25.3 78.7
13.	Home Visit by Health Worker A) Percent of rural households visited by ANM/Health Worker three months prior to survey date B) Percent of households where ANM counseled unmarried adolescent girls C) Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to unmarried adolescent girls	 N.A. N.A. N.A.	 29.2 10.5 0.7	 N.A. N.A. N.A.

No.	KEY INDICATORS	Total	Rural	Urban
14	Utilisation of Health Services			
	A) Percent induced abortion of last pregnancy since 1.1.95 by			
	a. Doctors	100.0	100.0	100.0
	b. Nurses	0.0	0.0	0.0
	c. Others	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B) Percent of eligible women who sought treatment for complications during			
	i) Pregnancy	79.2	82.3	78.2
	ii) Post-delivery period	77.6	61.9	84.7
	C) Percent of Eligible Women who sought treatment for side effects/health problems due to the use of			
	i) Female sterilisation	14.2	14.3	14.2
	ii) IUD	7.1	33.3	7.7
	iii) Pills	0.0	0.0	0.0
	D) Percent of respondents with RTI who sought treatment			
	i) Males	70.0	66.7	71.4
	ii) Females	36.6	52.2	60.0



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives of the Survey

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) interventions that are being implemented by Government of India (GOI) are expected to provide quality services and achieve multiple objectives. There has been a positive paradigm shift from Method-Mix-Target based activity to client-centered-demand driven quality services. Attempt is being made by GOI not only to re-orient the programme and service providers attitude at grassroot level but also to strengthen the services at outreach level.

The new approach requires decentralization of planning, monitoring and evaluation of the services. Under such objectives, GOI has been interested to generate district level data other than service statistics on utilization of the services provided by government health facilities and also people's perceptions on quality of services. Therefore, it was decided to undertake rapid household surveys for all the districts in the country. About 50 per cent of the districts are covered in 1998.

The main focus of the rapid household survey were on the following aspects:

1. Coverage of ANC and immunisation services
2. Proportion of safe deliveries
3. Contraceptive prevalence rate
4. Unmet need for family planning
5. Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS
6. Utilization of Health Services and user's satisfaction.

1.2 About District

Bangalore district is predominantly an urban district characterised by heavy in migration which is reflected in the high population growth rates since 1961. The

growth rate during 1981-91 was 3.09 per cent. The district has a high literacy rate of 76 per cent.

1.3 Survey design and sample size

In the first year of the RHS, nearly 50 per cent of all the districts in India were selected with random start from either first or second district and then alternative districts were selected. Districts in a state were alphabetically arranged before selection. With this procedure, 252 districts were selected. In the selected districts 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs, Villages/Wards) were selected adopting probability proportion to size (PPS) sampling. The village/ward level population was taken as per 1991 census. The sample size for RHS-RCH was fixed at 1000 households i.e. 20 households from each PSU. In order to take care of non-response due to various reasons, over sampling of 10 per cent was done. In other words, 22 households from each PSU were selected following circular systematic random sampling procedure.

1.4 House-listing

House-listing in each of the selected Primary Sample Units (PSU-village/urban ward) is an important activity to select the sample households. IIPS has provided an elaborate procedure to be followed for house-listing which is strictly followed in letter and spirit. It includes:

Listing of every structure in the village/urban ward/block, dwelling units in each structure and other structures like school, shop, cattle shed, dispensary etc., with numbers. Then each dwelling unit is given a separate number. The list of all the households in each Primary Sample Unit forms the sampling frame. The first household is selected by using a random number and other households are selected by employing systematic circular sampling procedure.

All the households in the villages having population less than 1500 have been mapped and listed. A block has been selected for listing and mapping of villages having more than 1500 population. In urban areas a census enumeration block (CEB) has been selected from the selected ward and the notional map was copied. After the identification of

the CEB in the city/town, house-listing and mapping have been carried out. From the house-list, the required number of households have been randomly selected. (Table 1.1) and (Table 1.7).

Table 1.1 Basic Demographic Indicators from 1991 census, Bangalore District of Karnataka state

Indicators	1991
Population (in thousands)	4839.2
Annual exponential growth rate (1981-91) (per cent)	3.09
Population density (per Sq Km)	2209.7
Per cent of Urban Population	86.2
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)	903.0
Currently married women age 15-44 (couples) per 1000 population	175.6
Per cent of population	
Scheduled Caste	14.71
Scheduled Tribe	1.11
Others	84.18
Per cent of literate population age 7 +	
Males	82.94
Females	68.81
Persons	76.27

1.5 Questionnaires

Data have been collected through a structured questionnaire. Two types of questionnaire have been designed for each selected household, one eliciting household information, and the other, eliciting information on women. While the information about the household is collected from any adult member (age 20 and above), information about eligible woman is collected from each currently married woman, age 15-44.

Household questionnaire consists of two sections. The first section elicits information on household characteristics such as number of male and female members in the household, number of eligible women for woman questionnaire, religion, caste, source of drinking water, type of house construction, detailed information on each birth since January, 1995, incidence of maternal deaths since January, 1995, age at marriage of males and females married since January, 1995, prevalence of malaria since three months preceding the survey date, prevalence of TB and leprosy, and supply of Iron and Folic Acid tablets to un-married and anaemic girls age 15-19. This information is collected from any adult member in the household. Section 2 specifically aims at collecting information on general awareness about Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV (AIDS) of any male member, age 20-54, in the household.

Woman questionnaire consists of 6 sections. Data on general characteristics like current age, effective marriage age, number of live births, living children and pregnancy wastage (still births, induced abortions and spontaneous abortions) are collected in section 1; data on ante-natal, natal and post natal care are collected in section 2; on immunization and child care for the last and last but one child born since January, 1998 are collected in section 3; on contraception are collected in section 4; section 5 deals with the assessment of quality of government health services and client satisfaction; and section 6 elicits information on Awareness about RTI, STI and HIV (AIDS).

Quality of data depends on many factors. Of them, questionnaire design, training of field staff and supervision of data collection are vital. These aspects have been taken into account in the survey.

The questionnaire is designed for minimum number of errors that occur while collecting data. Most questions have been designed with clarity and there is no scope for ambiguity. Questions are pre-coded, and skips and filters have also been provided for easy flow of data collection.

Further, the quality of data has been ensured through intensive training of field staff. Field staff were trained (investigators, supervisors and editors) on the methods of data collection through classroom lectures and mock interviews. They were given 10 days training in local language and each question was explained in detail along with Training Manual during the training sessions. All the technical terms have been explained thoroughly until every one of them understood well. Special lectures from experts in the fields of reproduction, immunization, communicable diseases, reproductive tract infection, sexually transmitted infection and HIV (AIDS) have been organized during the training, thus, fully exposing them to the topics under study. This has enhanced their understanding of questions better and has increased their ability in eliciting information even from an illiterate and ignorant respondent. Also, they were made to conduct mock interviews in the class room. They were also taken to villages and urban blocks for field interviewing. Training sessions were conducted by the staff of the Population Research Center at the Institute for Social and Economic Change (Bangalore) and the International Institute for Population Sciences (Mumbai). Each investigator has been provided with an Investigator's Manual and the team supervisor with a Supervisor's, Editor's and Sampling manuals.

In addition, data have been checked and edited right in the field by the team supervisor. Surprise checks (10 per cent of the total sample) have been made by the staff of the Population Research Centre at the Institute for Social and Economic Change. Research officers of the International Institute for Population Studies were also present throughout the field operations.

1.6 Recruitment, Training and Fieldwork

Educational qualification of field staff, their experience in collecting data and their commitment to the job are important contributing factors in obtaining quality data. All team supervisors have minimum post-graduate degree and some of them have completed M Phil in social sciences. More than 90 per cent of all investigators are post-graduates and the rest have completed graduation. All have fairly good knowledge of English and the local language, Kannada. In addition, many are able to conduct

interviews in Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. About 30 per cent of them have experience in collecting demographic and health data in different India Population Projects (IPP) carried out by different organizations.

Field staff were trained during September 28 to October 7, 1998. Field operation started on October 9, 1998 and was completed on November 30, 1998. Data collection work was reviewed when the team took a break for two days during Deepavali festival and doubts were cleared on some questions. To facilitate all these operations to be carried out in the field, a vehicle has been provided for each team. In general, between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. house-listing, mapping and selection of households are carried out, and interviews are conducted between 6 am and 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. Teams used to be in the primary sample unit (PSU) by 6 a.m. and leave by 8 p.m. All these field operations were completed in a day in many PSUs and more than one day in the remaining PSUs.

Data collection has been carried out in each selected district by a team consisting of a supervisor-cum-editor, three female investigators and a male investigator. There are two major field operations in the survey, namely, i) house- listing, mapping, and selection of sample households, and ii) interviews. House-listing and mapping have been carried out by two persons together. While one person records the particulars in the house-listing form for each household, other person maps the household. This procedure minimizes the error of assigning different numbers in house-listing form and map for the same household. The Supervisor has prepared a consolidated list of households and map for the PSU. After selecting the required number of households to be interviewed, the supervisor assigns the lists which contains household number, name of the head of household, address, date assigned, result of interview of household and woman questionnaires to the investigators. At the end of interviews, a consolidated list in 'Supervisor's Assignment Sheet' is prepared from all Investigator's Assignment Sheets by the supervisor. In addition, the supervisor is assigned the job of editing the questionnaires and cent per cent spot checks in the field itself.

Household questionnaire has been canvassed by the male investigator when male respondent age 20-54 is available in the household. In other cases, the household and woman questionnaires have been canvassed by the female investigator.

1.7 Data Processing and Tabulation

Data entry software provided by the International Institute for Population Sciences has been experimented by entering more than 1000 questionnaires. The software is found to be adequate and only minor changes have been made to suit the local conditions. (Table 1.7)

Table 1.7. Sample Results for Households, Males and Eligible Women, Bangalore district, Karnataka, 1998

Results	Total	Rural	Urban
Households Selected			
Households	1100	154	946
Completed	995	148	847
Households present but not competent respondent at home	20	5	15
Households Absent	42	0	42
Postponed	4	0	4
Refused	14	0	14
Dwelling Vacant/ Address Not a Dwelling	0	0	0
Dwelling Destroyed	0	0	0
Dwelling Not Found	0	0	0
Other	25	1	24
HH Response Rate* (HRR)	90.5	96.1	89.5
Total Eligible Women			
Eligible Women	947	165	782
Completed (Interviewed)	786	129	657
Not at Home	157	35	122
Refused	3	0	3
Partly Completed	0	0	0
Other	1	1	0
EW Response Rate* (EWRR)	83.0	78.1	84.0
Number of Males Interviewed	183	25	158

* HRR = (Households Interviewed/1100)*100

** EWRR = (Eligible Women Interviewed/Total Eligible Women) * 100

CHAPTER 2

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 General Characteristics

The survey covered 90.5 per cent of the households in the sample - 96 per cent in rural and 89.5 per cent in urban areas. Hindus constituted about 76 per cent, Muslims 15 per cent and 8 per cent Christians in the population. Among the Hindus 12 per cent belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 15 per cent to Other Backward Castes (OBC) (Table 2.1).

In the sample 65 per cent of the houses were reported as Pucca and 32 per cent Semi-Pucca. About 76 per cent of rural and 89 per cent of urban households were provided drinking water through taps. The other major source of drinking water was hand pump - 20.2 per cent in rural and 6 per cent in urban areas. The rest got drinking water from wells.

2.2 Marriages, Births, Infant Deaths and Morbidity

During the reference period (during 1-1-1995 to date) a total of 178 marriages are reported - 43 in villages and 135 in urban areas. The mean age at marriage of boys is 25.3 years in rural and 26.3 years in urban areas while that of urban girls is three years higher than rural (18 and 21 years). The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is estimated to be 20.7. Large variations are found by residence, Rural CBR is 31.8 and urban CBR is 18.5. (Table 2.2).

In the survey, 4 infant deaths (all neo-natal) were reported suggesting low infant mortality rate. 21 cases of malaria, 10 cases of tuberculosis and 2 cases of leprosy are reported in the survey (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1. General Characteristics of Households Surveyed in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Number of households interviewed	995	148	847
2. Household Population			
Total	5097	825	4272
Male	2593	420	2173
Female	2504	405	2099
Sex ratio(F/M *1000)	965	964	965
Number of currently married Women(15-44 years)	949	165	784
3. Percent of Households by Religion			
Hindu	75.7	91.2	73.0
Muslim	15.4	3.3	17.5
Christian	7.7	5.4	8.1
Sikhs	0.2	0.0	0.2
Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.8	0.0	0.9
4. Percent of Households by Caste*			
Scheduled Caste	10.5	11.4	10.3
Scheduled tribe	1.7	3.3	1.4
Other Backward Class	14.9	16.2	14.7
Others	49.7	61.4	47.7
5. Percent of Households by Type of House			
Kachcha	2.6	4.0	2.3
Semi pucca	32.1	60.1	27.2
Pucca	65.2	35.8	70.3
6. Percent of Households by Source of Drinking Water			
Tap	87.1	76.3	89.0
Hand Pump	8.2	20.2	6.1
Well	3.0	1.3	3.3
Others	1.6	2.0	1.5

* Total percent may not add to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 2.2. Marriages, Births, Mortality and Morbidity in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Marriages during 1-1-95 to survey date			
(a) Total number of marriages	178	43	135
(b) Mean age at marriage for Boys	26.0	25.3	26.3
(c) Mean age at marriage for girls	20.9	18.2	21.4
(d) Boys marrying at age less than 21 years (%)	4.2	10.3	1.5
(e) Girls marrying at age less than 18 years (%)	12.0	35.7	7.2
2. Births (Reference period: 1-1-95 to 30-6-98)			
(a) Number of births reported			
Total	350	87	263
Male	179	43	136
Female	171	44	127
(b) Average annual CBR	20.7	31.8	18.5
(b) Average annual GMFR	111.2	159.0	101.1
(c) Percent distribution of births by order of birth			
1	40.8	36.7	42.2
2	35.7	41.3	33.8
3	14.5	17.2	13.6
4+	8.8	4.6	10.2
3. Deaths among children born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97* in			
(a) Neonatal period	4	2	2
(b) Post neonatal period	0	0	0
(c) Infancy			
Male	2	0	2
Female	2	2	0
4. Number of neonatal deaths among children born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-98 due to tetanus	0	0	0
5. Number of Maternal Deaths Reported during 1-1-95 to survey date	0	0	0
6. Major illnesses			
(1) Number of cases reported			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	1	0	1
Female	1	0	1
(b) Malaria**			
Male	11	7	4
Female	10	4	6
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	4	1	3
Female	6	2	4
(2) Number of cases treated			
(a) Leprosy			
Male	0	0	0
Female	1	0	1
(b) Malaria**			
Male	9	6	3
Female	10	4	6
(c) Tuberculosis			
Male	4	1	3
Female	6	2	4

- * End point or reference period is restricted to 30-6-1997 to ensure one year exposure to the risk of death for all births.
 ** Reference period is 3 months prior to survey.

CHAPTER 3

FERTILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WOMEN

3.1 Characteristics of Currently Married Women

About 43 per cent of eligible women were in 20-29 age group. Age at consummation of marriage of women revealed that 47 per cent marriages in rural area had been consummated below 18 years as compared to 36 per cent in urban area. (Table 3.1)

3.2 Children Ever Born and Living

The data collected on fertility reveal that mean number of children ever born (CEB) to women in Bangalore is 2.2. CEB in rural areas is 2.2 and in urban areas it is 2.3. There are differentials by religion (Hindu (2.0) and Muslims (3.3)), by literacy levels and type of house. This reflects higher acceptance of contraception in the district (Table 3.2).

3.3 Outcome of the Pregnancy

The survey data revealed that 88.7 per cent of pregnancies have resulted in live births, 1.6 per cent in still births, 6.1 per cent in spontaneous abortions and 3.4 per cent in induced abortions. Induced abortions were high in 25-29 years age group and spontaneous abortions in 15-19 years age group (Table 3.3).

Table 3.1. Percentage distribution of currently Married Women age 15-44 years
by selected characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka State

Background Characteristics		Total	Rural	Urban
1. Age group (years)				
	15-19	4.0	10.0	2.9
	20-24	20.5	32.3	18.2
	25-29	22.2	29.2	20.8
	30-34	21.3	12.3	23.1
	35-39	17.3	10.0	18.8
	40-44	14.4	6.1	16.0
2. Age at Consummation of Marriage				
	Below 18 years	37.5	46.9	35.6
	18 years and above	62.4	53.0	64.3
3. Religion				
	Hindu	74.3	92.3	70.7
	Muslim	17.6	3.8	20.3
	Christian	6.9	3.8	7.5
	Sikhs	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.7	0.0	0.9
4. Caste*				
	Scheduled Caste	10.7	10.0	10.8
	Scheduled Tribe	2.0	3.8	1.6
	Other Backward Class	14.6	16.9	14.2
	Others	72.5	69.2	73.2
5. Education				
	Illiterate	22.8	37.6	19.9
	0-4 years	2.8	3.0	2.7
	5-9 years	25.6	32.3	24.3
	10 years and above	48.6	26.9	52.9
6. Husband Education*				
	Illiterate	14.3	26.1	11.9
	0-4 years	3.5	6.1	3.0
	5-9 years	19.9	19.2	20.0
	10 years and above	62.2	48.4	64.9
7. Type of House				
	Kachcha	3.0	3.8	2.9
	Semi pucca	34.3	59.2	29.4
	Pucca	62.4	36.9	67.5
Number of women		783	130	653

0 Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Percent may not add up to 100 due to missing cases.

Table 3.2. FERTILITY
Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) by Selected Characteristics of currently married women age 15-44 years in Bangalore district of Karnataka State

Background Characteristics		Mean Children Ever Born|Mean Children Surviving|No. of women			
		Male	Female	Total	Total
1. Age group					
	15-19	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
	20-24	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.6
	25-29	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.9
	30-34	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1
	35-39	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.3
	40-44	1.9	1.6	3.5	1.5
2. Residence					
	Rural	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0
	Urban	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.1
3. Religion					
	Hindu	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.0
	Muslim	1.6	1.7	3.3	1.5
	Christian	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.0
	Sikhs	1.0	1.5	2.5	1.0
	Buddhists	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	1.3	0.5	1.8	1.1
4. Caste					
	Scheduled Caste	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.3
	Scheduled tribe	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.3
	Other	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.9
	Others	1.0	0.8	1.9	0.9
5. Education					
	Illiterate	1.6	1.6	3.3	1.5
	0-4 years	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.2
	5-9 years	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.2
	10 years and above	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.8
6. Type of House					
	Kuchcha	1.4	2.0	3.5	1.2
	Semi Pucca	1.3	1.1	2.4	1.2
	Pucca	1.0	1.0	2.1	1.0
All Women					
		1.1	1.1	2.2	1.1

0 Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 3.3. OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY

Percentage Distribution of Pregnancies of Currently Married Women
age 15-44 years in each age group by Outcome of pregnancy in Bangalore
district in Karnataka state

Age Group	Type of Outcome					Number of Pregnan- cies
	Live Birth	Still Birth	Spont. Abortion	Induced Abortion	Total	
15-19	85.1	0.0	14.8	0.0	100.0	27
20-24	86.1	2.3	7.1	4.3	100.0	252
25-29	86.1	2.0	6.8	5.0	100.0	396
30-34	90.2	2.1	4.8	2.7	100.0	473
35-39	89.5	1.1	6.0	3.2	100.0	430
40-44	90.3	1.1	6.0	2.4	100.0	444
All Woman	88.7	1.6	6.1	3.4	100.0	2022

CHAPTER 4

UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

4.1 Maternal Services

a. Ante-natal Care (ANC)

Almost all women - 100 per cent in rural and 98.3 per cent in urban had received ANC. Their proportion was higher among literates as compared to illiterates, Christians as compared to Hindus and Muslims and in younger and older age groups as compared to women in 20-34 years age group (Table 4.1)/Fig. 4.1.

b. Type of Ante-Natal Care (ANC)

The per cent of women who had received TT, Iron and Folic Acid tablets and 3 ANC visits was found to be 78.4 per cent. Blood pressure was measured for 95 per cent of pregnant women and 92 per cent of women were weighed during pregnancy. Though about 85 per cent of pregnant women were supplied IFA tablets 63 per cent and 20 per cent are reported to have taken the tablet regularly (one or two a day respectively) (Table 4.2)/Fig. 4.2.

c. Reasons for Not Getting ANC

The number of women who did not receive any ANC was only 3 and they reported that lack of knowledge of services, financial cost and no time to go as the main reasons for not seeking ANC (Table 4.3) .

d. Pregnancy Complications and Treatment

Women reporting some complications arising from pregnancy constituted 55 per cent. Majority among them complained of weakness or tiredness (38 per cent) and dizziness (25 per cent). Among them 79 per cent sought treatment for the complication - mainly from private doctors (Table 4.4) / Fig. 4.3.

Figure 4.1: Number and timing of antenatal visits

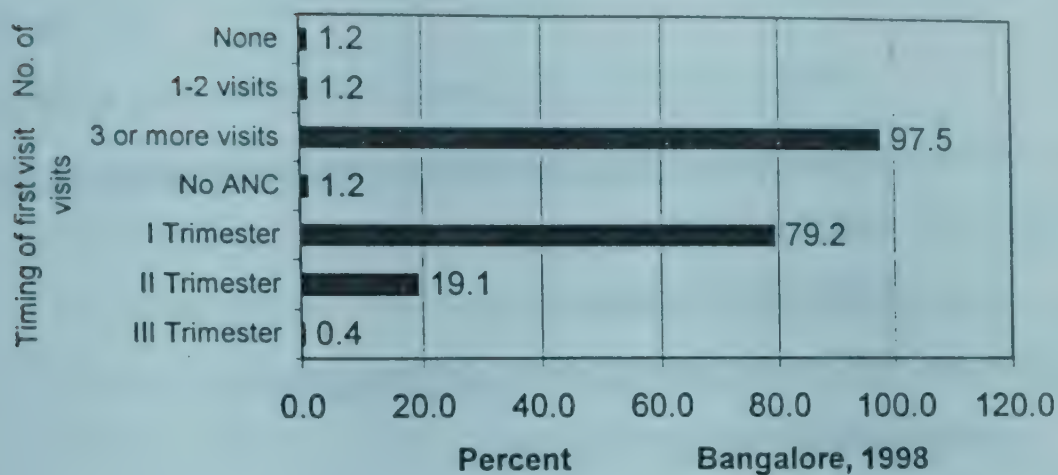


Figure 4.2: Percent of women who received Full ANC by background characteristics

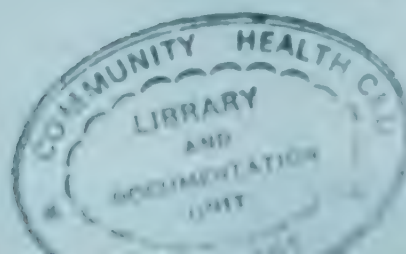
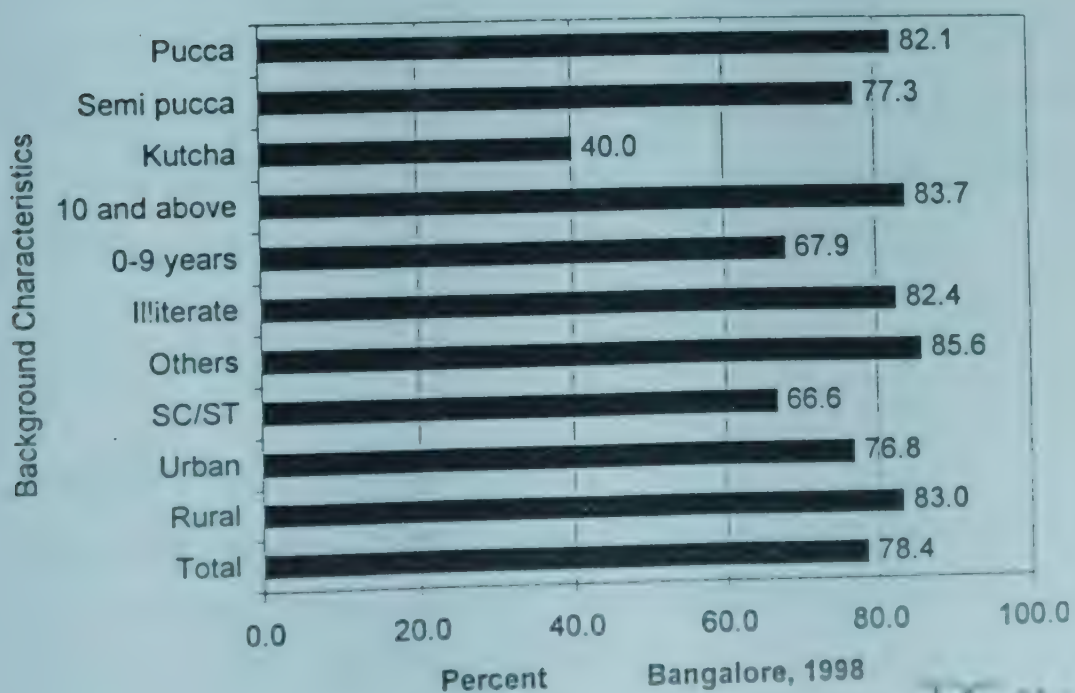
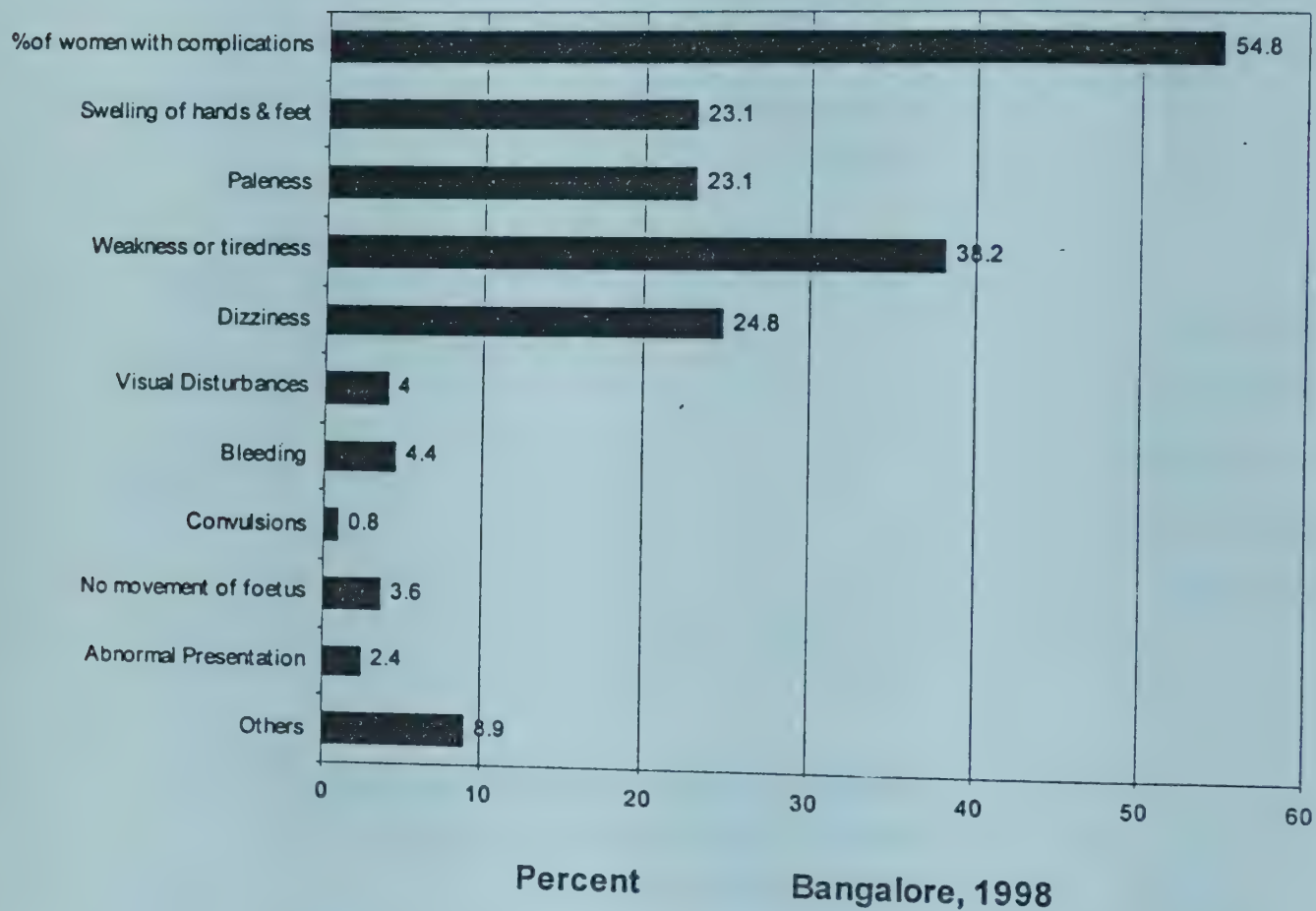


Figure 4.3 Type of complications during pregnancy



e. Natal Care

Most of deliveries in the district (82.5 per cent) were conducted in health institutions - 45 per cent of them in government and 55 per cent in private. 17.4 per cent of births had occurred at homes, conducted mainly by untrained *dais*, relatives, neighbors or friends (51 per cent) followed by trained *dais* (30.2 per cent) and ANMs (11.6 per cent). In only 16.2 per cent of home deliveries Disposable Delivery Kits (DDK) were used. (Table 4.5)

f. Post-Natal Care

Only 21 per cent of women had received a post-delivery follow up visit by a health personnel (within two weeks). About 27 per cent women reported post-delivery complications like high fever, lower abdominal pain, excessive bleeding etc. 77.6 per cent of these women sought treatment mainly from private sources (58 per cent) followed by government facilities (42 per cent) (Table 4.6)/Fig. 4.4. and 4.5 .

4.2 Child Care

a. Birth Weight of New Born Babies

About 37 per cent of new born babies were weighed soon after birth (55.4 per cent in rural and 85.6 per cent in urban areas) and it was found that 10 per cent of them were under weight (less than 2.5 Kg.). Per cent of under weight babies was slightly higher in rural areas (11.4 per cent) compared with urban areas (9.8 per cent).

b. Immunization of Children

Seventy eight per cent of children aged 12-23 months were fully protected against Polio, DPT, Measles and Tuberculosis. 96.7 per cent had BCG, 90 per cent had received 3 doses of Polio and 90 per cent 3 doses of DPT. However, 47 per cent of children had not received any Vitamin 'A' dose and only 4.3 per cent had received IFA tablets/liquids. (Table 4.7)/Fig. 4.6.

Figure 4.4: Type of delivery complications

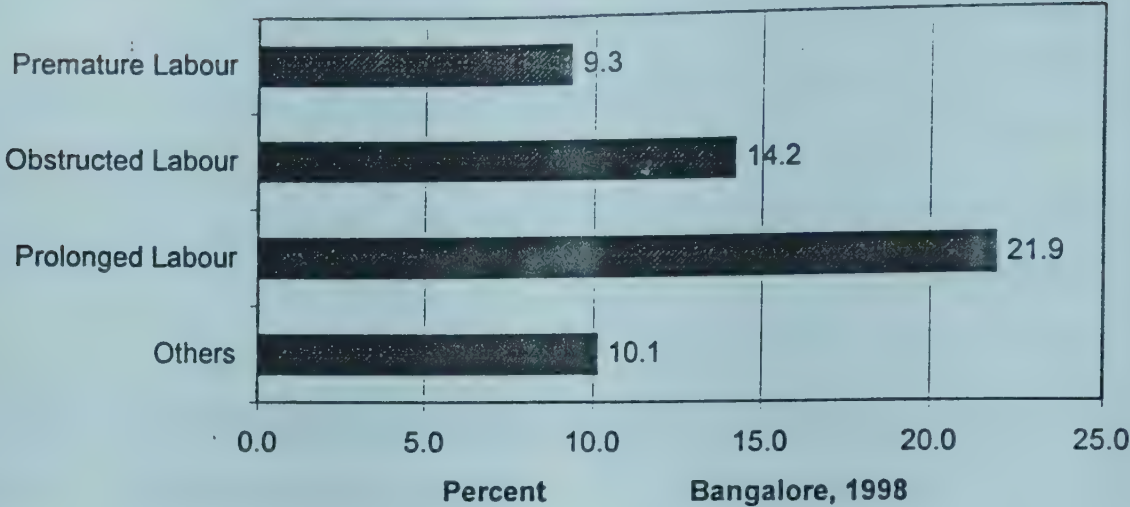


Figure 4.5: Type of post delivery complications

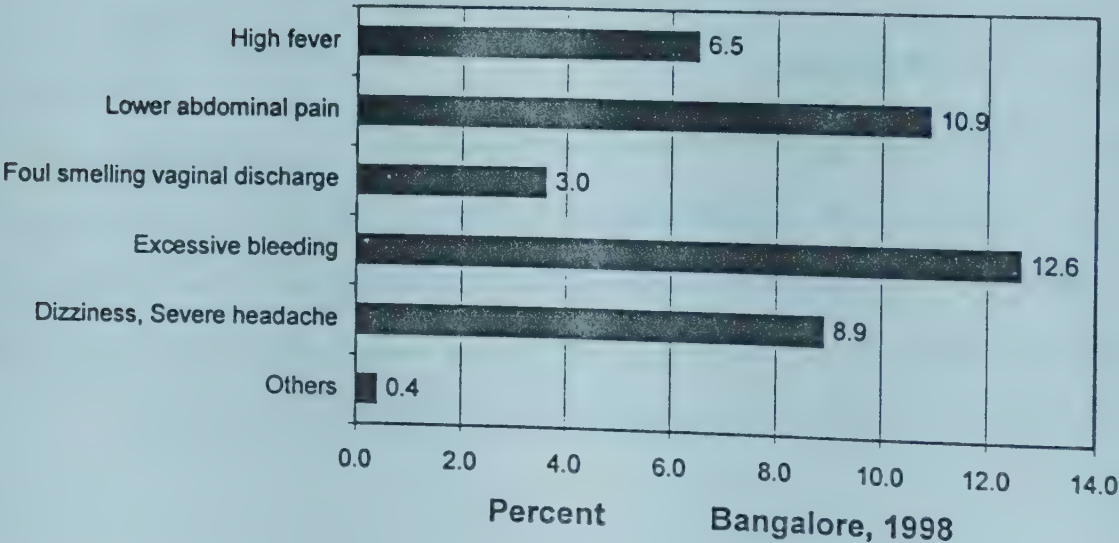
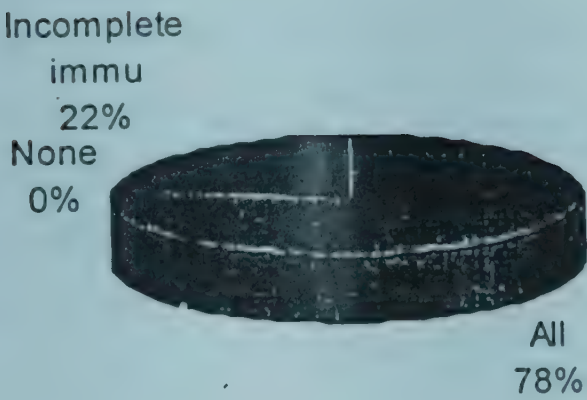


Figure 4.6 Percent Fully Immunized Children Aged 12-36 months: Bangalore, 1998
(BCG + 3DPT + 3Polio+Measles)



c. Source of Immunisation

About 59 per cent children had received immunization from the government sources. Those who received from private sources was lower in rural areas (29 per cent) as compared to urban area (47 per cent) (Table 4.8).

d. Reasons for Not Immunising the Child

The major reason cited for not receiving immunisation was unaware of the need for immunisation. (Table 4.9)

e. Breast-feeding and Weaning Practices

Per cent of women who were advised on breast-feeding was 69.8 per cent. It was lower in urban area (62.2 per cent) as compared with rural (90.7 per cent). 63 per cent of children were breast-fed on the day of their birth. 52.9 per cent of babies were on exclusive breast milk. Those children who were exclusively breast-fed for at least four months were 74.1 per cent. 45 per cent children were introduced to semi-solid food at fifth or sixth month and it was 65 per cent during seventh to twelfth month for solid food (Table 4.10).

f. Awareness and Treatment about Diarrhoea and Pneumonia

71 per cent of women were aware of what to do in case the child gets Diarrhoea. About 57 per cent of them knew about ORS. Only 18 per cent women reported that their children suffered from diarrhoea during the reference period only 11 per cent of them had received treatment at government and 64 per cent from private health care sources. (Table 4.11)/Fig. 4.7.

Awareness regarding Pneumonia was low - only 28 per cent women. 27 per cent of women reported that their child suffered from pneumonia during the reference period and 13.4 per cent were treated at government hospitals and 85 per cent in private hospitals. Almost all women reported that they had treated their children during pneumonia episode (Table 4.11) /Fig. 4.7.

Figure 4.7: Type of Treatment Given To children with Diarrhoea

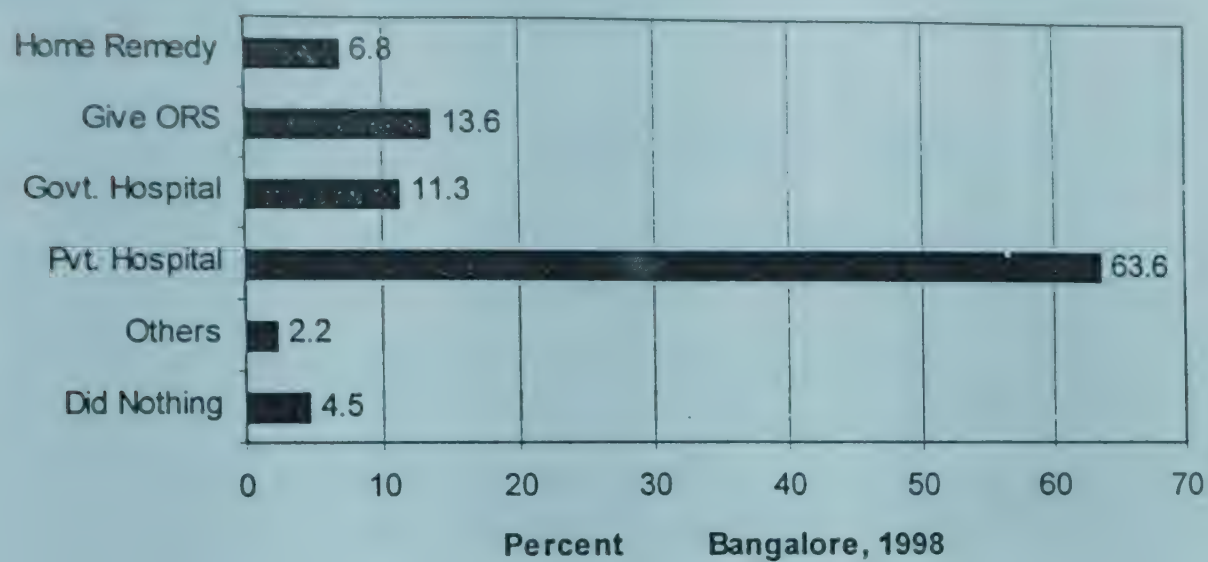


Table 4.1. ANTENATAL CARE

Percentage Distribution of women * by Source of Antenatal Care (ANC) during pregnancy, in each category of selected characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka State

Background Characteristics	ANC	No ANC	Total	Number of Women	Percentage distribution** of women with ANC by source of ANC			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	ANC at home	Govt. Health Facility	Private Health Facility	Other
1. Broad Age Group								
Less than 20 years	100.0	0.0	100	16	15.7	47.3	36.8	0.0
20-34	98.6	1.3	100	224	11.6	37.3	49.4	1.6
35 years and above	100.0	0.0	100	6	25.0	37.5	25.0	12.5
2. Residence								
Rural	100.0	0.0	100	65	21.6	44.5	31.3	2.4
Urban	98.3	1.6	100	181	8.2	35.2	54.9	1.5
3. Education								
Illiterate	98.2	1.7	100	57	16.6	65.1	18.1	0.0
0-4 years	100.0	0.0	100	7	12.5	62.5	25.0	0.0
5-9 years	97.1	2.8	100	71	13.7	41.2	42.5	2.5
10 years and above	100.0	0.0	100	111	9.0	19.6	68.8	2.4
4. Religion								
Hindu	98.8	1.1	100	180	14.9	36.5	46.6	1.9
Muslim	97.3	2.6	100	38	0.0	34.0	45.9	0.0
Christian	100.0	0.0	100	25	10.7	28.5	57.1	3.5
Sikhs	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhists	.....	.....	.....	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	100.0	0.0	100	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5. Caste								
Scheduled Caste	93.9	6.0	100	31	22.5	55.0	22.5	0.0
Scheduled tribe	100.0	0.0	100	6	33.3	66.6	0.0	0.0
OBC	100.0	0.0	100	33	8.5	23.7	62.8	2.8
Others	100.0	0.0	100	113	12.4	31.0	54.2	2.3
6. Type of House								
Kuchcha	80.0	20.0	100	10	27.2	63.6	9.0	0.0
Semi Pucca	99.0	0.9	100	106	16.8	53.6	28.0	1.6
Pucca	100.0	0.0	100	129	7.1	21.5	69.0	2.1
All Women	98.7	1.2	100	246	12.3	38.0	47.8	1.8

* Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1995.

** Percentage may exceed 100 due to multiple answers.

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 4.2. TYPE OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC)
Percentage Distribution of women * by Type of Ante Natal Care by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Antenatal Care	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education			Type of House			
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca		
1. Percentage Distribution of Women by Number of ANC Visits													
0	1.2	0.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	20.0	0.9	0.0		
1-2	1.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.7		
3 and above	97.5	96.9	97.7	94.8	98.6	98.2	94.8	99.1	80.0	97.1	99.2		
2. Percentage Distribution of Women by Timing of First ANC Visit													
None	1.2	0.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	1.7	2.5	0.0	20.0	0.9	0.0		
First Trimester	79.2	75.3	80.6	76.9	80.1	71.9	73.0	87.3	70.0	70.7	86.8		
Second Trimester	19.1	23.0	17.6	17.9	19.1	26.3	23.0	12.6	10.0	27.3	13.1		
Third Trimester	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0		
3. Percent of Women													
a. Whose Weight was taken during pregnancy	91.8	89.2	92.8	84.6	94.5	82.4	89.7	98.2	50.0	90.5	96.1		
b. Whose Blood Pressure was measured	95.1	95.3	95.0	84.6	97.9	84.2	97.4	99.1	50.0	95.2	98.4		
c. Who were given Iron Folic Acid Tablets	85.3	92.3	82.8	74.3	91.1	84.2	84.6	86.4	60.0	85.8	86.8		
d. Who took one IFA Tablet a Day Regularly	63.0	72.3	59.6	61.5	61.6	68.4	57.6	63.9	60.0	66.0	60.4		
e. Who took two Tablets a Day Regularly	20.3	18.4	20.9	10.2	28.0	14.0	23.0	21.6	0.0	16.0	25.5		
f. Who were given Tetanus Injection													
No Injection	8.5	7.6	8.8	20.5	4.7	5.2	19.2	2.7	40.0	9.4	5.4		
One Injection	6.1	12.3	3.8	5.1	6.1	10.5	5.1	4.5	10.0	7.5	4.6		
Two Injection	82.5	80.0	83.4	71.7	86.9	82.4	73.0	89.1	50.0	80.1	86.8		
Do not remember	2.8	0.0	3.8	2.5	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.6	0.0	2.8	3.1		
g. Who had Abdominal Check-up													
None	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.1	12.2	3.8	2.7	20.0	5.6	3.8		
1-2	46.7	69.2	38.6	48.7	50.6	50.8	51.2	41.4	60.0	50.0	43.4		
3 or more	47.9	26.1	55.8	46.1	45.2	36.8	44.8	55.8	20.0	44.3	52.7		
Do not remember	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
h. Who had Full TT + IFA + at least 3 ANC	78.4	83.0	76.8	66.6	85.6	82.4	67.9	83.7	40.0	77.3	82.1		
i. Who had 2TT + IFA + at least 3 ANC	71.9	72.3	71.8	61.5	78.7	75.4	61.5	77.4	40.0	70.7	75.1		
Number of Women	246	65	181	39	146	57	78	111	10	106	129		

* Women who had their live/still birth since 1st January 1995.
 † Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 4.3. REASON FOR NO ANC
 Percentage Distribution * of women ** who did not get any Ante Natal Care by Reason by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Reasons	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education		Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca
1. Lack of Knowledge of Services	33.3|*****|	33.3|	33.3|	50.0|*****|	100.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	100.0|*****|
2. Did Not Feel the necessity	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
3. Not Customary	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
4. Financial Cost	33.3|*****|	33.3|	33.3|	50.0|*****|	0.0|	50.0|*****|	50.0|	50.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
5. Distantly Located	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
6. Poor Quality Services	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
7. No time to go	33.3|*****|	33.3|	33.3|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	50.0|*****|	50.0|	50.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
8. Not permitted to go	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
9. Others	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|*****|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|	0.0|*****|
Number of Women who did not get ANC	3|	0|	3|	2|	0|	1|	2|	0|	2|	1|
* Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.										
** Women who had their last live/still birth since Jan 1, 1995.										
§ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.										

Table 4.4. PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS
Percentage Distribution of women * by pregnancy Complication and Type of treatment sought by selected background Characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Pregnancy Complications/Type of treatment	Total		Residence		Education		Type of House			
	Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutchha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca		
1. Percent of Women who are aware of Pregnancy Complications	81.7	87.6	79.5	82.4	75.6	85.5	80.0	82.0	81.4	
2. Percent of Women who had any Complication during pregnancy	54.8	52.3	55.8	45.6	55.1	59.4	50.0	51.8	58.1	
3. Percent of Women by type of Complications										
Swelling of Hands and Feet	23.1	20.0	24.3	15.7	19.2	29.7	20.0	21.7	24.8	
Paleness	23.1	30.7	20.4	15.7	21.7	27.9	10.0	21.7	25.5	
Weakness or Tiredness	38.2	44.6	35.9	29.8	35.9	44.1	30.0	34.9	41.8	
Dizziness	24.8	16.9	27.6	24.5	25.6	24.3	20.0	26.4	24.0	
Visual Disturbances	4.0	4.6	3.8	5.2	5.1	2.7	10.0	1.8	5.4	
Bleeding	4.4	6.1	3.8	3.5	6.4	3.6	20.0	2.8	4.6	
Convulsion	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.7	
Weak of no Movement of Foetus	3.6	0.0	4.9	3.5	2.5	4.5	10.0	3.7	3.1	
Abnormal Presentation	2.4	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.1	1.8	0.0	0.9	3.8	
Other	8.9	18.4	5.5	5.2	14.1	7.2	0.0	8.4	10.0	
a. Percent of Women who had Complications and Sought Treatment	79.2	82.3	78.2	61.5	74.4	89.3	40.0	67.2	90.6	
1) Percent** of Women who Sought Treatment by Source of Treatment										
Government Doctor	32.7	50.0	26.5	68.7	37.5	20.3	100.0	54.0	19.1	
Private Doctor	66.3	50.0	72.1	31.2	62.5	77.9	0.0	45.9	79.4	
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ANM/Government Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Dai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Government Dispensary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Number of Women	246	65	181	57	78	111	10	106	129	

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1995.
 † Literate persons with no years of schooling in included here.
 ** Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 4.5. DELIVERY CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage Distribution of women * by Delivery and Assistance during delivery by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Place of delivery and assistance received	Total	Residence		Caste			Education		Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women who had Institutional Deliveries	82.5	60.0	90.6	69.2	80.8	54.3	84.6	95.5	50.0	70.7	94.5
a. Percentage Distribution of institutional deliveries by Type of Institution											
Government Institution	44.8	51.2	43.2	70.3	37.2	83.8	51.5	29.2	60.0	64.0	32.7
Private Institution	55.1	48.7	56.7	29.6	62.7	16.1	48.4	70.7	40.0	36.0	67.2
2. Percent of women who had Home Deliveries	17.4	40.0	9.3	30.7	19.1	45.6	15.3	4.5	50.0	29.2	5.4
a. Percentage Distribution of home deliveries by Type of Assistance during delivery											
Doctor	4.6	0.0	11.7	0.0	3.5	3.8	8.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	14.2
Nurse/ANM	11.6	11.5	11.7	0.0	14.2	3.8	16.6	40.0	0.0	12.9	14.2
Trained Dai	30.2	34.6	23.5	25.0	35.7	30.7	25.0	40.0	0.0	29.0	57.1
Other	51.1	50.0	52.9	75.0	42.8	61.5	41.6	20.0	80.0	58.0	0.0
b. Percent of Home deliveries where DDK was used	16.2	11.5	23.5	8.3	17.8	11.5	25.0	20.0	20.0	19.3	0.0
13. Percent of Women who had post delivery follow-up											
Visit (Within Two Week)	21.1	20.0	21.5	12.8	23.9	21.0	21.7	20.7	20.0	13.2	27.9
Number of Women	246	65	181	39	146	57	78	111	10	106	129

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1995.
 @ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 + Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4 6. DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Percentage Distribution of women* by Delivery and Post Delivery Complication and Type of treatment sought by background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Complications/type of treatment	Total		Residence		Education			Type of House		
			Rural	Urban	Illit.	0-9e years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of Women who had Delivery Complications	42.2	29.2	46.9	31.5	39.7	49.5	0.0	35.8	51.1	
2. Percent of Women by type of Complications										
Premature Labour	9.3	4.6	11.0	10.5	3.8	12.6	0.0	9.4	10.0	
Obstructed Labour§	14.2	6.1	17.1	7.0	16.6	16.2	0.0	7.5	20.9	
Prolonged Labour (12+ hours)	21.9	18.4	23.2	19.3	25.6	20.7	0.0	22.6	23.2	
Any other	10.1	9.2	10.5	1.7	8.9	15.3	0.0	4.7	15.5	
3. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl.	27.2	32.3	25.4	26.3	33.3	23.4	30.0	21.7	31.7	
4. Percent of Women by type of Post Delivery Complications										
High Fever	6.5	10.7	4.9	7.0	10.2	3.6	20.0	6.6	5.4	
Lower Abdominal Pain	10.9	10.7	11.0	10.5	11.5	10.8	10.0	6.6	14.7	
Foul Smelling Vaginal Discharge	3.6	6.1	2.7	3.5	6.4	1.8	0.0	4.7	3.1	
Excessive Bleeding	12.6	13.8	12.1	10.5	19.2	9.0	20.0	13.2	11.6	
Dizziness, Severe Headache	8.9	16.9	6.0	10.5	10.2	7.2	10.0	9.4	8.5	
Other	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	
a. Percent of Women who had Post Delivery Compl. who sought Treatment	77.6	61.9	84.7	80.0	65.3	88.4	66.6	60.8	87.8	
1. Percent** of Women who sought treatment by Source of Treatment										
Government Doctor	42.3	53.8	38.4	91.6	23.5	30.4	100.0	64.2	30.5	
Private Doctor	57.6	46.1	61.5	8.3	76.4	69.5	0.0	35.7	69.4	
Private Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ANM/Nurse	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Women	246	65	181	57	78	111	10	106	129	

* Women who had their last live/still birth since 1995.

§ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

§ Included Obstructed Labour and Breech presentation.

** Total percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple reasons.

† Total may not tally because of missing information.

7. VACCINATION OF CHILDREN
Percentage Distribution of Children* (born during 1-1-95 to 30-06-97) who Received Vaccination by Type of Vaccination by selected background characteristics
In Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Type of Vaccination	Total		Residence		Sex		Caste		Education			Type of House			
			Rural	Urban	Male	Female	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	
Polio 0	89.6	77.0	94.1	89.3	90.0	80.7	87.7	77.2	93.4	93.6	80.0	82.0	96.0		
BCG	96.7	95.8	97.0	97.8	95.5	96.1	97.1	97.7	93.4	98.7	80.0	97.4	97.0		
DPT Doses	No DPT	7.0	2.0	8.8	7.4	6.6	7.6	4.7	9.0	3.8	20.0	2.5	10.0		
	1	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	
	2	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.0	4.4	7.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	5.1	1.0	
	3	89.6	95.8	87.5	90.4	88.8	84.6	95.2	86.3	88.5	80.0	91.0	89.0		
Polio Doses	No Polio	5.4	4.1	5.8	4.2	6.6	7.6	5.6	6.8	8.2	2.5	2.5	7.0		
	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	2	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.1	5.5	3.8	16.0	4.5	3.2	5.0	3.8	5.0		
	3	90.2	91.6	89.7	92.5	87.7	88.4	90.5	88.6	88.5	92.4	80.0	93.5	88.0	
Measles		84.7	83.3	85.2	85.1	84.4	80.7	90.5	65.9	83.6	96.2	20.0	84.6	88.0	
Full (BCG + 3 DPT + 3 Polio + Measles)		77.7	79.1	77.2	79.7	75.5	69.2	83.9	56.8	80.3	87.3	20.0	78.2	80.0	
Percent of children who had no vaccination at all		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Vitamin A doses	None	46.7	41.6	48.5	45.7	47.7	57.6	39.6	59.0	44.2	41.7	80.0	42.3	48.0	
	1	16.3	22.9	13.9	17.0	15.5	7.6	20.7	22.7	16.3	12.6	20.0	20.5	13.0	
	2	14.6	27.0	10.2	14.8	14.4	23.0	15.0	11.3	18.0	13.9	0.0	21.7	10.0	
	3	7.6	8.3	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.6	10.3	2.2	8.2	10.1	0.0	5.1	10.0	
	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Iron Folic Acid Tablets/Liquids		4.3	0.0	5.8	2.1	6.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.2	7.5	0.0	1.2	7.0	
Number of Children		184	48	136	94	90	26	106	44	61	79	5	78	100	

* Includes only last and last but one living child.
 ‡ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 + Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.8. SOURCE OF IMMUNISATION
 Percentage of children * (Born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97) who had any Immunisation by Source of Last Immunisation by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Source of Immunisation	Total	Residence		Caste			Education		Type of House			
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	
Government												
Government Hospital	53.2	71.0	44.5	68.4	50.5	76.3	60.0	30.4	80.0	73.0	37.0	
PHC/CHC	4.3	0.0	5.8	0.0	5.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	0.0	1.2	6.0	
Sub-Centre	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ANM (Village session)	1.6	0.0	2.5	5.2	2.1	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	
Private												
Private Hospital	36.4	26.3	41.1	26.3	38.7	13.1	30.0	56.5	20.0	20.5	50.0	
Private Doctor	4.3	2.6	5.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.0	8.7	0.0	1.2	7.0	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Do Not Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of Children receiving any immunisation	184	48	136	19	93	44	61	79	5	78	100	

* Includes only last and last but one living children.
 ‡ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 + Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.9. REASON FOR NOT GIVING IMMUNISATION Percentage distribution of children* (Born during 1-1-95 to 30-6-97) who did not Receive Immunisation by Reason and Type of Immunisation in Bangalore district of Karnataka state						
Reasons	BCG	DPT	POLIO	MEASLES	None	**
1. Unaware of Need of Immunisation	33.3	16.6	12.5	75.0	*****	*
2. Place & Time of Immunisation Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
3. Fear of Side Effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
4. No Faith in Immunisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
5. Place and Time of Immunisation Inconvenient	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
6. Long Waiting Time	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
7. ANM Absent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
8. Vaccine Not Available	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	*
9. Other	66.6	83.3	87.5	25.0	*****	*
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*****	*
Number of Children who did not receive any immun.	6	13	1	28	0	

* Includes only last and last but one living child.

** No BCG or DPT or POLIO.

Table 4.10. BREAST FEEDING AND CHILD NUTRITION
 Percentage of women* given advice on breast feeding and who gave Colostrum to Child by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

	Total	Residence		Caste		Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
Breastfeeding/Child nutrition											
1. Percent of Woman who were Advised on Breast feeding	69.8	90.7	62.2	65.0	70.8	56.3	75.9	72.0	70.0	69.1	70.0
a. Percent distribution** of women who were advised by source of advice											
Doctor	67.8	61.0	71.4	50.0	71.5	51.6	68.3	73.7	57.1	60.8	74.1
Nurse/ANM	7.6	8.4	7.1	11.5	7.8	9.6	3.3	10.0	0.0	9.4	6.7
Dai	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Relatives/Friends	35.0	32.2	36.6	46.1	32.3	41.9	38.3	30.0	42.8	39.1	31.4
Other	1.1	0.0	1.7	7.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.2	14.2	0.0	1.1
2. Percent of women who breastfed the child											
within two hours of birth	54.6	35.3	61.6	57.5	49.3	54.5	54.4	54.9	60.0	56.0	52.7
After two hours but same day	8.1	12.3	6.6	7.5	9.0	7.2	7.5	9.0	10.0	9.3	7.0
1-3 days	18.7	12.3	21.1	12.5	20.8	12.7	21.5	19.8	10.0	10.2	26.7
After 3 Days	18.3	40.0	10.5	22.5	20.8	25.4	16.4	16.2	20.0	24.3	13.3
3. Percent of women# whose children were on exclusive breast milk	52.9	100.0	38.4	50.0	66.6	0.0	77.7	50.0	*****	50.0	57.1
4. Percent of women## whose children were breast-fed exclusively for at least four months	74.1	78.6	72.4	83.3	71.7	86.2	74.2	68.2	100.0	84.5	760.0
5. Percent of women### who introduced their children to semi-solid food at 5th or 6th month	44.7	31.1	49.7	52.7	42.7	33.3	54.2	43.9	20.0	38.1	620.0
6. Percent of women#### who introduced their children to solid food at 7th to 12th month	64.9	57.1	67.7	54.8	65.4	62.5	56.2	71.5	50.0	59.5	1012.5
Number of Women	245	65	180	40	144	55	79	111	10	107	127

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1995.
 † Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
 ** Percentages exceed 100 due to multiple response
 ‡ Women whose children were less than 4 months at the time of survey
 §§ Women whose children were 4 months or older at the time of survey
 §§§ Women with child less than 4 months at the time of survey are excluded
 §§§§ Women with children less than 6 months at the time of survey are excluded
 † Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 4.11.AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA

Percentage of women * with last child born after 1-1-95, who are aware of diarrhoea and danger signs of Pneumonia and practices followed during diarrhoea and Pneumonia episodes in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

AWARENESS OF DIARRHOEA AND PNEUMONIA	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education			Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9e	10 years	11 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women aware of what to do if child gets diarrhoea	71.0	61.5	74.4	52.5	79.1	45.4	68.3	85.5	20.0	58.8	85.0	
a. Percentage distribution of women** by reported type of practices to be followed if child gets diarrhoea												
Given ORS	56.7	53.8	57.7	35.0	65.9	41.8	48.1	70.2	0.0	47.6	68.5	
Continue normal food	12.6	10.7	13.3	5.0	16.6	1.8	13.9	17.1	0.0	6.5	18.1	
Continue breast feeding	5.3	1.5	6.6	0.0	7.6	1.8	7.5	5.4	0.0	0.9	8.6	
Give plenty of fluids	18.3	20.0	17.7	7.5	22.9	14.5	13.9	23.4	0.0	18.6	18.9	
Others	9.8	6.1	11.1	17.5	7.6	1.8	16.4	9.0	20.0	9.3	9.4	
Do not know	28.9	38.4	25.5	47.5	20.8	54.5	31.6	14.4	80.0	41.1	14.9	
12. Percent of women whose child suffered from Diarrhoea during Two Months Prior to Survey	17.9	29.2	13.8	10.0	21.5	14.5	22.7	16.2	20.0	21.5	14.9	
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment given to children with diarrhoea												
Home Remedy	6.8	5.2	8.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	11.1	5.5	0.0	4.3	10.5	
Gave ORS	13.6	10.5	16.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0	8.7	21.0	
Treated in Government Hosp.	11.3	10.5	12.0	25.0	9.6	25.0	11.1	5.5	50.0	13.0	5.2	
Treated in Private Hosp.	63.6	73.6	56.0	75.0	61.2	75.0	55.5	66.6	50.0	69.5	57.8	
Others	2.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	
Did Nothing	4.5	0.0	8.0	0.0	3.2	25.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	
13. Percent of women aware of danger signs of Pneumonia	28.1	30.7	27.2	20.0	29.8	10.9	26.5	37.8	30.0	23.3	32.2	
a. Percentage distribution of Women** by reported danger signs												
Difficulty in Breathing	16.7	24.6	13.8	5.0	20.8	67.2	15.1	22.5	30.0	11.2	20.4	
Chest in-drawing	10.6	15.3	8.8	7.5	12.5	7.2	7.5	14.4	20.0	8.4	11.8	
Not able to Drink or take a Feedy	5.3	7.6	4.4	10.0	4.1	5.4	5.0	5.4	10.0	7.4	3.1	
Excessively Drowsy and Difficulty in keeping awake	3.2	1.5	3.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.8	4.5	0.0	1.8	4.7	
Pain in Chest and Productive Cough	9.3	13.8	7.7	5.0	11.1	3.6	6.3	14.4	10.0	8.4	10.2	
Wheezing	3.2	6.1	2.2	0.0	4.1	3.6	2.5	3.6	10.0	1.8	3.9	
Condition gets Worse than before	8.5	12.3	7.2	5.0	9.7	1.8	5.0	14.4	0.0	8.4	9.4	
Rapid Breathing	3.6	3.0	3.8	2.5	4.1	0.0	2.5	6.3	0.0	2.8	4.7	
Do not know	71.8	69.2	72.7	80.0	70.1	89.0	73.4	62.1	70.0	76.6	67.7	
14. Percent of women whose Child suffered from Pneumonia during Two Months Prior to Survey	27.3	33.8	25.0	22.5	31.2	16.3	35.4	27.0	30.0	27.1	27.5	
a. Percentage distribution of women** by type of treatment												
Home Remedy	2.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	3.4	2.8	
Treated in Government Hosp.	13.4	9.0	15.5	33.3	11.1	33.3	14.2	6.6	66.6	13.7	8.5	
Treated in Private Hosp.	85.0	90.9	82.2	66.6	86.6	66.6	85.7	90.0	33.3	86.2	88.5	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Did Nothing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Number of Women	245	63	180	40	144	55	79	111	10	107	127	

* With youngest child born after 1-1-1995. ** Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple response. § Children born since January 1995.

§ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here. + Total may not tally because of missing information.

CHAPTER 5

FAMILY PLANNING

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptives

Knowledge regarding any modern contraceptive methods was universal (99.1 per cent) while it was lower regarding spacing methods (80 per cent). Knowledge of female sterilisation was 98.3 per cent while it gradually declined for other methods - male sterilisation 74.4 per cent, IUD 74.4 per cent, Oral Pill 74.2 per cent and Nirodh only 65.3 per cent. Traditional methods were reported by very few (Table 5.1).

5.2 Current Use of Contraception

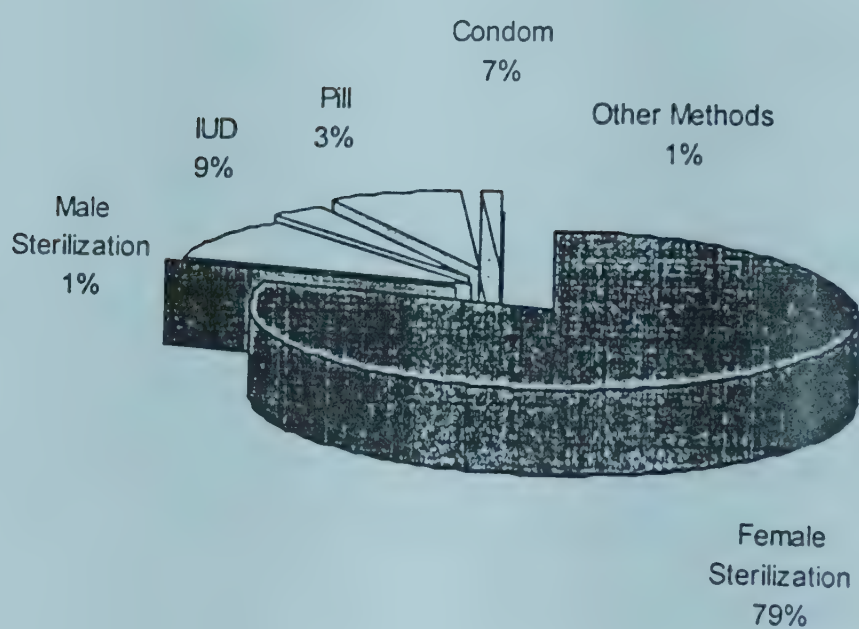
About 60 per cent of eligible women were currently using a contraceptive method – 47.6 per cent female sterilisation only. Contraceptive practice was little higher in rural (63 per cent) as compared to urban (59.5 per cent). The per cent female sterilisation was higher in rural (59.2 per cent) compared to urban (45.3 per cent). Use of spacing methods was low (11 per cent) (Table 5.2)/Fig. 5.1.

5.3 Source of Motivation and Supply for Modern Methods of Contraception, Side Effects of Contraception and Satisfaction with Current Use

Most of the contracepting women reported that they were self-motivated or motivated by their husbands to accept a method (87.4 per cent). Motivation by health personnel accounted for 8 per cent (Table 5.4).

Sterilisation services were mainly provided at government facilities (73.4 per cent) while spacing methods were provided by both government and private facilities. (Table 5.4).

Figure 5.1: Method of Contraception Currently Used
Bangalore, 1998



5.4 Reasons for Discontinuation and Current Non-Use

Fifty three per cent of women who had discontinued contraceptive use reported that they wanted to have a child and 12 per cent of women reported that they discontinued because of the side effects of the method which caused health problem (Table 5.6).

5.5 Reasons for Never Using Contraception

Nearly 90 per cent of the women who had never used any contraceptive method in the past reported variety of reasons that are put in 'others' category. The rest of the women reported 'against religion' (0.5 per cent) and lack of knowledge regarding family planning methods (6 per cent) as reasons for non-use (Table 5.6).

5.6 Intention to Use Contraception and Unmet Need

The current non-users were advised to use contraception to limit their family size. The data show that 59.2 per cent were advised to opt for female sterilisation followed by IUD – 31.4 per cent. What is most surprising is not a single woman was told to use condoms. There is clear indication that family planning personnel themselves pressurise women to opt for female sterilisation. (Table 5.7).

Almost half of non-users (46.5 per cent) expressed their intention to use a contraceptive method in the future and 91 per cent of them wanted to adopt female sterilisation and only 7.7 per cent a spacing method. However, the un-met need for family planning methods in Bangalore district is estimated at 33.7 per cent – 18.5 per cent for spacing method and 15.2 per cent for limiting. (Table 5.8).

5.7 Males Choice of Family Planning Methods

Most of the males in 20-54 age group have shown preference for female sterilisation (71.5 per cent) and only about 8.1 per cent for spacing methods like IUD (3.8 per cent), Oral Pills (4.3 per cent). Male methods like Vasectomy or Condom were preferred only by 3.8 and 14.2 per cent, respectively. One of the important reasons reported for preferring female methods (female sterilisation) by males is the fear of weakness (Table 5.9).

Table 5.1. KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Percentage of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years Knowing Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education		Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of women knowing All modern methods	55.8	43.8	58.1	37.0	62.5	26.2	47.0	74.8	20.8	42.0	65.2
Any modern spacing method	79.9	80.0	79.9	60.0	85.8	59.7	77.1	91.0	33.3	66.9	89.5
Any modern method	99.1	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	98.3	98.6	99.7	95.8	99.2	99.1
Any method	99.1	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	98.3	98.6	99.7	95.8	99.2	99.1
2. Percent of women knowing specific method											
Female Sterilisation	98.3	100.0	98.0	100.0	98.3	97.7	98.2	98.6	95.8	99.2	97.9
Male Sterilisation	74.4	70.0	75.3	61.0	78.9	60.8	65.0	86.3	50.0	68.7	78.7
IUD/Loop	74.4	67.6	75.8	54.0	80.5	52.5	68.6	88.1	29.1	61.3	84.0
Pill	74.2	75.3	73.9	54.0	80.7	51.9	70.4	86.8	33.3	61.3	83.4
Condom/Nirodh	65.3	55.3	67.3	49.0	71.4	34.6	60.0	82.9	20.8	48.3	77.1
Rhythm/Periodic Abstinence	50.9	50.7	51.0	35.0	56.2	36.8	48.4	59.0	8.3	43.1	57.4
Withdrawal	27.3	15.3	29.7	18.0	30.1	15.0	22.8	35.7	8.3	20.8	31.9
Other Methods	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
Number of Women	783	130	653	100	494	179	223	381	24	269	489

§ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.2. CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Percentage of Currently Married Woman age 15-44 years Using Contraceptive Method by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Method	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education		Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-99 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca
1. Percent of women/husbands using any method	60.1	63.0	59.5	64.0	61.9	64.2	58.7	59.0	58.3	56.8
a. Any Modern Method	59.3	62.3	58.8	64.0	61.1	64.2	58.3	57.7	58.3	56.8
i. Any permanent method	48.0	59.2	45.7	64.0	49.3	62.0	52.9	38.5	58.3	51.3
ii. Any spacing method	11.3	3.0	13.0	0.0	11.7	2.2	5.3	19.1	0.0	5.5
b. Any Traditional method	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0
2. Percent of women/husbands using specific method										
Female Sterilisation	47.6	59.2	45.3	64.0	48.7	62.0	52.9	37.8	58.3	51.3
Male Sterilisation	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	5.3	2.3	5.9	0.0	5.8	1.1	1.7	9.4	0.0	2.9
Pill	1.7	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.2	2.1	0.0	1.4
Condom/Nirodth	4.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.6	0.5	1.3	7.6	0.0	1.1
Rhythm/Period Abstinence	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other Methods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
3. Non Users	39.8	36.9	40.4	36.0	38.0	35.7	41.2	40.9	41.6	43.1
Number of Women	783	130	653	100	494	179	223	381	24	269
										489

† Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.3. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by Selected Characteristics
Percent of Current Married Women age 15-44 years by Current Use and ever use of Contraception by Selected Background Characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Background Characteristics										No. of women
Current Use Status										
Use										
Use Any										
Not use										
Ever										
Never										
Use										
Tradit. Method										
(CPR)										
Method										
Method										
1. Age group										
15-19	12.5	0.0	12.5	87.5	18.7	81.2	32			
20-24	44.1	0.0	44.1	55.9	50.3	49.6	161			
25-29	60.3	1.1	61.4	38.5	67.8	32.1	174			
30-34	70.6	1.2	71.8	28.1	78.4	21.5	167			
35-39	70.5	0.0	70.5	29.4	75.7	24.2	136			
40-44	62.8	1.7	64.6	35.4	68.1	31.8	113			
2. Surviving children										
0	8.9	0.0	8.9	91.0	14.6	85.3	89			
1	33.1	1.9	35.0	64.9	47.1	52.8	157			
2	72.4	0.7	73.1	26.8	78.8	21.2	283			
3 or more	78.7	0.3	79.1	20.8	81.1	18.9	254			
3. Surviving sons										
0	34.4	1.2	35.6	64.3	44.2	55.7	244			
1	68.1	0.3	68.4	31.5	73.6	26.3	311			
2 or more	74.1	0.8	75.0	25.0	78.5	21.4	228			
4. Surviving daughters										
0	39.6	0.7	40.3	59.6	46.6	53.3	255			
1	65.5	0.6	66.1	33.8	72.3	27.6	325			
2 or more	74.3	0.9	75.3	24.6	79.8	20.2	203			
5. Religion										
Hindu	61.6	0.6	62.3	37.6	67.7	32.3	582			
Muslim	51.4	1.4	52.9	47.1	60.1	39.8	138			
Other	55.5	0.0	55.5	44.4	61.9	38.1	63			
6. Type of house										
Kutcha	58.3	0.0	58.3	41.6	58.3	41.6	24			
Semi Pucca	56.8	0.0	56.8	43.1	61.3	38.6	269			
Pucca	60.7	1.2	61.9	38.0	68.7	31.2	489			
All Women	59.3	0.7	60.1	39.8	65.9	34.1	783			

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.4. SOURCE OF MOTIVATION AND SUPPLY FOR MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION
 Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Source of Motivation and Source of Supply by Method of Use in Bangalore District of Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception						
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom/ Nirodh	Any Mod. Method	
1. Percentage distribution of women by source of motivation for contraceptive use							
Self	60.3	66.6	64.2	64.2	15.1	57.6	
Husband	28.9	33.3	9.5	14.2	72.7	29.8	
Friends/Relatives	4.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	3.0	3.8	
Health Personnel	6.1	0.0	23.8	14.2	6.0	7.9	
Media	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	3.0	0.4	
Others	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
2. Percentage distribution of women by source of supply of method							
Government Health Facility	73.4	66.6	42.8	7.1	18.1	64.7	
Private Health Facility	24.1	0.0	57.1	92.8	69.7	32.2	
Others	2.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
Do not know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.8	
Number of users of Modern Methods	373	3	42	14	33	465	

Table 5.5. HEALTH PROBLEM AND SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT USE
 Percentage Current Users of Modern Methods of Contraception by Health Problems with the use of
 the Method and Type of Treatment Sought for the Problem by Method of Use in Bangalore district
 of Karnataka state

Source	Method of Contraception							
	Female Steril.	Male Steril.	IUD/Loop	Pill	Condom	Any Mod. Method		
1. Percent who were informed about the Side Effects before adopting the Method	6.7	0.0	21.4	7.1	9.0	8.1		
2. Percent who had Side Effects/Health Problems due to Use of Contraceptive Method								
a. Percent of Women/Husbands by Type of Health Problem/Side Effects								
Weakness	10.1	*****	4.7	7.1	3.0	9.0		
Body Ache	13.1	*****	4.7	7.1	0.0	11.1		
Cramps	2.6	*****	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3		
Weight Gain	1.6	*****	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2		
Dizziness	1.8	*****	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.7		
Vomiting	0.8		0.0	0.0		0.6		
Breast Tenderness	0.5		0.0	7.1		0.6		
Irregular Periods	2.1		2.3	0.0		1.9		
Excessive Bleeding	1.3		2.3	7.1		1.5		
Spotting	0.8		0.0	0.0		0.6		
White Discharge	4.5		4.7	0.0		4.0		
Others	3.4		0.0	0.0		2.8		
3. Percent of Current Users with Side Effects/Health Problems who Sought Treatment for the Problem	14.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	3.0	12.2		
a. Percentage Distribution of users who sought treatment by Source of treatment								
Government Health Facility	35.8	*****	0.0	*****	0.0	33.3		
Private Health Facility	62.2	*****	100.0	*****	100.0	64.9		
Others	1.8	*****	0.0	*****	0.0	1.7		
4. Percent of Current Users who had Follow up visit by Health Worker after Adoption of Contraception	8.5	33.3	4.7	7.1	6.0	8.1		
5. Percent of Current Users who are Satisfied with the Contraceptive Method of Current Use	96.5	100.0	95.2	100.0	100.0	96.7		
Number of Current Users	373	3	42	14	33	465		

Table 3.6. REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF USE AND NON-USE
Percentage Distribution of Past Users by Reason for Discontinuation of the Method and Current Non-Users by Reason for Non-Use in Bangalore
district of Karnataka state

	TOTAL	Residence		Caste		Education		Type of House		
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Kutchha	Semi-Pucca
1. Number of Past Users * (Current non-users)	43	6	37	2	29	5	8	30	0	12
a. Reason for Discontinuation										
wanted child	53.4	50.0	54.0	100.0	44.8	60.0	50.0	53.3	*****	41.6
method failed/became pregnant	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	*****	8.3
supply related problem	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
side effects/health problems	11.6	0.0	13.5	0.0	6.9	20.0	12.5	10.0	*****	25.0
lack of pleasure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
method was inconvenient	18.6	33.3	16.2	0.0	24.1	20.0	12.5	20.0	*****	16.6
other	13.9	16.6	13.5	0.0	20.6	0.0	25.0	13.3	*****	8.3
2. Number of Current Non-Users **	183	27	156	25	108	39	59	85	6	64
a. Reason for Non-use										
Lack of Knowledge about FP Method	6.0	7.4	5.7	12.0	4.6	10.2	8.4	2.3	16.6	6.2
Against Religion	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5
Opposition to Family Planning	4.3	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.6	0.0	10.1	2.3	0.0	4.6
Others	89.0	88.8	89.1	84.0	90.7	89.7	79.6	95.2	83.3	87.5
										90.2

* Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

** Excludes Women who are Pregnant/Want child immediately/in Menopause/ Undergone Hysterectomy.

‡ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.7. ADVISE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

Percent of Current Non-Users who were Advised by the ANM/Health worker to use Contraception by Suggested Method; and who intend to use Contraception in Future by Preferred Method; by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Advised to Use Contraception/Future Intention to use	TOTAL		Residence		Caste		Education		Type of House		
			Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit. 0-9 ⁹ years	10 years & above	Kutchha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of Current Non-Users* Advised by ANM/Health Worker to use Contraception											
a. Percentage Distribution of Women who were Advised by Method Advised											
Female Sterilisation	59.2	83.3	52.3	70.0	54.0	87.5	66.6	44.0	100.0	76.4	50.0
Male Sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	31.4	16.6	35.7	20.0	37.8	0.0	28.5	44.0	0.0	23.5	36.1
Pill	7.4	0.0	9.5	10.0	5.4	12.5	4.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	11.1
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	1.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
2. Percent of Current Non-Users* Intending to Use Contraception in Future											
a. Percentage Distribution of Women intending to use contraception in future by preferred method											
Female Sterilisation	90.7	97.3	88.3	94.4	91.1	91.3	92.0	89.7	66.6	93.8	89.0
Male Sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD/Loop	7.0	2.6	8.7	5.5	6.6	8.7	6.0	7.3	33.3	3.0	9.5
Pill	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
Condom/Nirodh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.3
3. Number of Non-users	303	47	256	35	185	59	91	153	10	115	178

* Excludes Women who are in Menopause or Undergone Hysterectomy.

9 Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Table 5.8. UNMET NEED

Percent of Currently Married Woman age 15-44 years with Unmet Need for Family Planning by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Unmet Need	TOTAL	Residence		Caste			Education		Type of House			
		Rural	Urban	SC/ST	Other	Illit.	0-9 th years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	
1. Total	33.7	30.0	34.4	32.0	32.3	30.1	35.8	34.1	37.5	35.6	32.5	
2. Limiting	15.2	10.7	16.0	16.0	14.3	16.2	17.0	13.6	25.0	12.6	16.1	
3. Spacing	18.5	19.2	18.3	16.0	18.0	13.9	18.8	20.4	12.5	23.0	16.3	
3. Number of Women	783	130	653	100	494	179	223	381	24	269	489	

§ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

Note : Unmet need for Limiting: The Proportion of currently married woman who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are not currently using any family planning method.

Unmet need for Spacing : The Proportion of currently married woman who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children but after one year or more and are not currently using any family planning method. It also includes women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have a birth.

Total Unmet need : Unmet need for Limiting and Spacing.

† Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 5.9. Males Choice of Family Planning Method for Limiting:
Bangalore district of Karnataka state

	Percent
1. Percentage distribution of males age 20-54 by choice of Family Planning Method for couples who want no more children	
Method Choice	
1. Female methods	
Female Sterilisation	71.5
Copper-T/Loop	3.8
Pills	4.3
2. Male methods	
Male Sterilisation	3.8
Condom/Nirodh	14.2
3. Others	1.6
2. Percent of males who will choose for oneself the method they advocate for the couple in general	60.6
3 Percentage distribution* of males who choose female methods by reasons for not choosing a male method	
Lack of Sexual Pleasure	5.4
Fear of Impotency	6.8
Fear of Method Failure	4.1
Fear of Operation	19.1
Fear of Weakness	50.0
Others	36.9
4. Number of male respondents	183

* Total per cent exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

CHAPTER 6

RESPONDENTS CONTACT WITH HEALTH WORKER AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GOVERNMENT SERVICES

6.1 Home Visits by Health Workers

One of the important functions of the health workers is to provide health care services to the people in their homes. 29 per cent of respondents were visited by health workers at home during 3 months prior to survey. The survey data reports that about 95 per cent of the respondents were visited by ANMs, 31.5 per cent by male health workers and no visits by anganawadi workers in rural areas. Most of the respondents (92 per cent) were satisfied with the time spent by ANM in discussions with women respondents about their health problems. (Table 6.1).

However, only 10.5 per cent respondents reported that ANM counselled their unmarried adolescent girls and only 0.7 per cent respondents had received Iron and Folic Acid tablets for their adolescent girls.

6.2 Client Perception about Quality of Government Health Services

Currently married women in 15-44 age group who had visited a government health facility like Hospital, Community Health Centre (CHC), Primary Health Centre (PHC) or Sub-Centre (SC) were asked whether they were satisfied with the services provided and the way the facilities functioned. 67.9 per cent of them reported that they were satisfied with the services and would recommend it to others. Most of women reported that the working time of the facilities (98 per cent) and their locations are convenient (77.6 per cent), staff explains how to take prescribed medicines (98 per cent) and are friendly with patients (93 per cent). However, lower per cent of women felt no waiting time (54.3 per cent), treatment free (60 per cent) and treatment at centre effective (91 per cent). Per cent of women visiting the health facility during three months prior to survey was only 13 per cent (Table 6.2).

Table 6.1. HOME VISITS BY HEALTH WORKERS

Percent of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years from Rural Areas who Reported Home Visits by Health Worker by Type of Health Worker Visited and Satisfaction by selected background characteristics in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Visit/Satisfaction	Total	Caste		Education			Type of House		
		SC/ST	Others	Illit.	0-9 years	10 years & above	Kutcha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca
1. Percent of respondents who were visited by Health Worker at home during 3 months prior to survey	29.2	33.3	28.8	36.7	30.4	17.1	80.0	28.5	25.0
a. Percentage distribution* of Women by category of Health Worker visited									
ANM/LHV	94.7	100.0	93.3	94.4	92.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3
Health Worker Male	31.5	0.0	33.3	38.8	21.4	33.3	50.0	27.2	33.3
Anganwadi Worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Percent of Women visited by ANM at Home who Expressed Satisfaction over the Amount of Time Spent by ANM	92.1	100.0	90.0	100.0	85.7	83.3	100.0	95.4	83.3
Total Number of Women	130	18	104	49	46	35	5	77	48
3. Percent of households where ANM counselled unmarried adolescent girl	10.5	14.2	11.8	9.3	15.0	6.2	37.5	3.2	10.6
4. Percent of households where ANM distributed IFA tablets to adolescent girls	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Number of Households with Unmarried Girls age 15-19	133	28	76	32	53	48	8	31	94

* Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

Table 6.2. QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES AND CLIENT SATISFACTION
Percentage Distribution of Currently Married Women age 15-44 years who Visited Government Health Facility by Type of Facility and Satisfaction over Facility in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

of Karnataka state						
Visit to Facility and Satisfaction	Type of Facility					Total
	Govt. Hosp.	CHC	PHC	SC		
1. Percent of women who visited Health Centre during three months prior to survey	12.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	13.1	
a. Percent of women who found						
Centers Time Convenient	97.8	100.0	100.0	****.*	98.0	
Centers Location Convenient	77.8	0.0	85.7	****.*	77.6	
Doctor/ANM Available for the Treatment	93.6	100.0	85.7	****.*	93.2	
No Waiting Time at Centre	55.7	0.0	42.8	****.*	54.3	
Privacy for Physical Examination	88.4	100.0	71.4	****.*	87.3	
Centers Staff Friendly	93.6	100.0	85.7	****.*	93.2	
Medicines at the Centre	75.7	100.0	85.7	****.*	76.7	
Staff Ready to Explain how to Take Medicines	98.9	100.0	85.7	****.*	98.0	
Treatment at Centre Effective	92.6	100.0	71.4	****.*	91.2	
Treatment free	64.2	0.0	14.2	****.*	60.1	
Centre Good enough to Recommend to others	67.3	100.0	71.4	****.*	67.9	
Number of Women	95	1	7	0	103	

Table 7.1. KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION

Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of RTI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of RTI	12.0	0.0	13.9	13.4	14.6	13.1
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	77.2	*****	77.2	46.6	5.2	55.8
News Paper	54.5	*****	54.5	32.3	5.2	38.3
Doctors	13.6	*****	13.6	21.9	36.8	18.6
Health Workers	13.6	*****	13.6	1.9	5.2	1.1
Friends/Relatives	54.5	*****	54.5	31.4	36.8	30.2
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	81.8	*****	81.8	57.1	21.0	65.1
Lack of Personal Hygiene	18.1	*****	18.1	20.9	15.7	22.0
Others	0.0	*****	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.3
Do not know	4.5	*****	4.5	34.2	63.1	27.9
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	68.1	*****	68.1	64.7	57.8	66.2
Not curable	9.0	*****	9.0	14.2	0.0	17.4
Do not Know	22.7	*****	22.7	20.9	42.1	16.2
Number of Respondents	183	25	158	783	130	652

* Total Percent may exceeds 100 due to multiple response.

+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

Table 7.2. KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION

Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of STI, Source of Knowledge, Knowledge of Mode of Transmission and Curability in Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Source/mode of transmission/curability	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of STI	24.5	20.0	25.3	18.0	15.3	18.5
a. Percent Distribution* of Respondents by Source of Knowledge						
Electronic Media	68.8	100.0	65.0	64.5	35.0	69.4
News Paper	55.5	80.0	52.5	38.3	10.0	42.9
Doctors	11.1	0.0	12.5	12.0	30.0	9.0
Health Workers	6.6	0.0	7.5	2.1	10.0	0.8
Friends/Relatives	51.1	20.0	55.0	21.9	20.0	22.3
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge of Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	93.3	100.0	92.5	73.7	55.0	76.8
Mother to child	6.6	20.0	5.0	9.9	0.0	11.5
Blood Transfusion	22.2	20.0	22.5	10.6	0.0	12.4
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6
Do not know	4.4	0.0	5.0	24.1	45.0	20.6
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	60.0	20.0	65.0	52.4	55.0	52.0
Not Curable	13.3	0.0	15.0	16.3	0.0	19.0
Do not Know	26.6	80.0	20.0	31.2	45.0	28.9
Number of Respondents	183	25	158	783	130	653

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 7.3. AWARENESS OF HIV (AIDS)
Percent of Male and Female Respondents who are aware of HIV (AIDS), Source of Knowledge, Knowledge
of Mode of Transmission, Curability, Prevention and Misconceptions in Bangalore district of
Karnataka state

HIV (AIDS): Awareness/mode of transmission/ curability/prevention/misconception	Male			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1. Percent of Respondents who are Aware of HIV	85.7	92.0	84.8	77.2	73.0	78.1
a. Percentage Distribution* of Respondents by Source of knowledge						
Electronic Media	83.4	100.0	80.6	97.1	93.6	97.8
News Paper	53.5	39.1	55.9	43.1	13.6	48.6
Doctors	8.2	8.7	8.2	5.9	2.1	6.6
Health Workers	5.1	0.0	5.9	1.1	0.0	1.3
Friends/Relatives	55.4	21.7	61.1	15.5	5.2	17.4
b. Percentage distribution* of Respondents by knowledge on Mode of Transmission						
Sexual Intercourse	90.4	73.9	93.2	90.0	85.2	90.9
Needles/Blades/Skin Puncture	48.4	26.0	52.2	60.9	57.8	61.5
Mother to child	28.6	17.3	30.6	37.5	34.7	38.0
Blood Transfusion	51.5	21.7	56.7	59.6	51.5	61.1
Others	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	2.1
Do not know	8.9	26.0	5.9	7.2	11.5	6.4
c. Percentage distribution of Respondents by knowledge about Curability						
Curable	15.2	30.4	12.6	12.2	11.5	12.3
Not curable	64.3	21.7	71.6	6.7	0.0	8.0
Do not Know	20.3	47.8	15.6	80.9	88.4	79.6
d. Percentage distribution* of Respondents aware of Prevention by Type of Measures						
Use Condom in each sexual intercourse	46.5	34.7	48.5	33.5	10.5	37.8
Safe sex	70.7	69.5	70.9	87.2	83.1	88.0
Check blood prior to transfusion	49.0	17.3	54.4	37.0	48.4	34.9
Sterilize Needles & Syringes for Injection	50.3	26.0	54.4	27.4	14.7	29.8
Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV-AIDS Virus	3.1	0.0	3.7	22.4	16.8	23.5
Others	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3
Do not know	11.4	26.0	8.9	7.7	11.5	7.0
e. Percent of Respondents by having Misconceptions about HIV (AIDS)	36.3	26.0	38.0	35.5	35.7	35.4
f. Percentage distributions* of Respondents with misconceptions about mode of transmission by type of misconceptions						
Shaking Hands	4.4	0.0	5.2	6.4	14.7	4.9
Hugging	8.2	0.0	9.7	8.6	14.7	7.4
Kissing	19.7	8.7	21.6	16.6	14.7	17.0
Shaking Cloths	17.2	8.7	18.6	12.0	15.7	11.3
Sharing Kitchen Utensils	19.1	4.3	21.6	12.5	15.7	11.9
Stepping on Urine/Stool	17.2	4.3	19.4	17.3	16.8	17.4
Mosquito, Flea or Bedbug Bites	31.2	26.0	32.0	24.6	25.2	24.5
Number of Respondents	183	25	158	783	130	653

* Percent exceeds 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 7.4. PREVALENCE OF RTI AMONG MALES AND FEMALES
Percent of Respondents having RTI Problems and Type of Treatment Bangalore district of Karnataka state

Prevalence of RTI and Treatment	Total	Caste		Education		House type			
		SC/ST	Others	Illit.	0-9 @ years	10 years & above	Pucca	Kachcha	Semi-pucca
Males									
1. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	5.4	3.4	3.7				1.9	28.5	8.5
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	70.0	100.0	75.0				100.0	100.0	50.0
Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type									
Government Doctor	42.8	100.0	33.3				50.0	50.0	33.3
Private Doctor	57.1	0.0	66.6				50.0	50.0	66.6
Male Health Workers	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of male respondents	183	29	108				105	7	70
Females									
2. Percent of Respondents who reported at least one symptom of RTI	19.2	21.0	17.8	18.4	22.8	17.5	19.4	12.5	19.7
a. Percent of Respondents who sought treatment	57.6	52.3	60.2	63.6	50.9	59.7	56.8	0.0	62.2
Percent distribution of respondents who sought treatment by type									
Government Doctor	20.6	27.2	18.8	28.5	19.2	17.5	20.3	*****	21.2
Private Doctor	72.4	72.7	71.7	71.4	73.0	72.5	74.0	*****	69.7
Government Nurse/ANM/LHV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
Traditional Practitioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
Relatives/Friends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*****	0.0
Total number of female respondents	783	100	494	179	223	381	489	24	269

@ Literate persons with no years of schooling is included here.
Note : Data on education of male was not collected in the survey.
+ Total may not tally because of missing information.

